THE CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

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VOL. 32. EMPORIUM, PA., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1898. NO. 51.

BOROUGH AND TOWNSHIP ELECTIONS FEB. 15, 1898.

EMPORIUM BOROUGH OFFICERS.

	E.W.	M.W.	W.W.
Justice of Peace.			
M. M. Larrabee, R, no opp.	113	133	137
High Constable.			
Peter R. Beatie, R.	56	76	74
Fred. W. Yentzer, R,	58	57	64
Overseer of Poor.			
Chas. Fry, R.	50	76	81
Thompson Huff, D.	63	56	56
Auditor.			
Josiah Howard, R.	55	75	76
Albert H. Shafer, D, 3 years,	57	56	61

West Ward.

REPUBLIACN. DEMOCRATIC.

Councilman.
H. C. Olmsted, 67. Patrick Burke, 71.
Assessor.
William H. Cramer, 82. A. H. Shafer, 54.
Judge of Election.
Walter Morrison, 84. Al. Hockley, 54.
Inspector of Election.
Samuel Kline, 80. Clarence Richey, 56.
For Poor House, 62.
Against Poor House, 65.

Middle Ward.

Conucilman.
Harry S. Lloyd, 3 years, 75. R. Condon, 3 yrs. 50
Frank Mundy, 1 year, 62. H. L. Burns, 2 yrs. 64
School Director.
R. M. Overhiser, 62. Bernard Egan, 69.
Assessor.
Harry Hemphill, 72. John Glenn, 61.
Constable.
Harry Hemphill, 74. Samuel Shadman, 56
Judge of Election.
Augustus Nelson, 73. Michael Brennan, 60
Inspector of Election.
John J. Hinkle, 77. Edwin Cook, 54
For Poor House, 55.
Against Poor House, 64.

East Ward.

Councilman.
F. P. Strayer, 65. Harry Jewell, 50
School Director.
H. G. Ault, 31. J. D. Marshall, 82
Assessor.
Henry Wheaton, 50. W. W. Dickinson, 63
Constable.
C. A. VanLew, 1. Ora O'Dell, 81
Judge of Election.
F. S. Coppersmith, 58. A. F. Andrews, 56
Inspector of Election.
S. E. Murry, 59. W. A. Dalrymple, 53
For Poor House, 79.
Against, 35.

Shippen.

Supervisor.
Alonzo Cheesbro, 150. Wesley Berfield, 99
W. W. Lewis, 111. Jacob L. Reid, 62
Justice of Peace.
Morris Lewis, 139. George Dickinson, 75
Overseer of Poor.
J. W. Lewis, 109. Thomas Waddington, 139
Auditor.
Charles King, 144. F. X. Blumle, 90
School Director.
Geo. VanWert, 133. N. P. Minard, 86
E. H. Marshall, 131. P. E. Lewis, 69
Town Clerk.
Verny Lewis, 99. Ray Lyons, 122
Judge of Election.
Wm. Swartwood, 139. Andrew J. Ingersoll, 78
Inspector of Election.
Henry Carter, 129. Byron Ostrum, 85
For Poor House, 149.
Against, 93.

Gibson.

Supervisor.
N. D. Jordan, 49. Thomas Dougherty, 62
John Mix, 62.
Overseer of Poor.
George Mix, 59. J. Campbell Floyd, 38
Auditor.
Glen C. Logue, 58. D. Wait Mix, 33
William U. Barr, 43
School Director.
M. S. Barr, 54. Henry Mix, 32
John McMellen, 67. Simpson Barr, 20
Town Clerk.
Wm. H. Logue, 39. George E. Wylie, 62
Consstable.
Robert Powers, 5. H. M. Bailey, 4
Judge of Election.
J. M. English, 62. Samuel S. Miller, 37
Inspector of Election.
J. L. Smith, 34. G. W. VanLew, 21. A. J. Dent 31
For Poor House, 5.
Against, 105.

Lumber.

Supervisor.
C. H. Stewart, 42. Elmer Whiting, 57
Gordon Howlet. 45. Thos. Gilmartin, 47
Overseer of Poor.
Albert Lord, Sr., 47. Fred Sheffer, 43
Justice of the Peace.
T. F. Hudson, 52. D. C. Johson, 41
Auditor.
J. R. Libbey, 42. Ed. P. Brooks, 60
W. T. Dininny, 30. Orlew O. Smith, 51
School Director.
Warren McConnel, 34. Frank Sterling, 47
Eugene Develing, 41. E. H. Yocum, 48
A. W. Marsh, 1 year, 35. Geo. Lynch, 1 year, 69
Tax Collector.
Edmond Stewart, 34. Leonard Smith, 64
Assessor.
Emmet Lord, 58. J. R. Frank, 34
Town Clerk.
J. A. Dice, 26. W. A. Fitzgerald, 69
Judge of Election.
Wm. Berry, 57. A. W. Wylie, 47
Inspector of Election.
G. B. Sherer, 40. L. C. Summerson, 54
For Poor House, 36.
Against, 58.

Driftwood Borough.

Burgess.
S. G. McElwain, 84. No opposition.
Justice of the Peace.
Adam R. Smith, 77. No opposition.
High Constable.
Mike Lopeman, 81. No opposition.
Overseer of Poor.
S. P. Kreider, 58. W. D. Van Lew, 22
Auditor.
Frank Frye, 78. No opposition.
Councilman.
C. F. Laughton, 3 years, 42.
W. H. Roach, 3 yrs, 59. W. R. Chatham 3 yrs 29
W. R. Chatham, 2 yr, 23. C. F. Laughton 1 yr 8
J. O. Brookbank, 17.
School Director.
M. J. McEnteer, 71. No opposition.
Wm. Hamilton, 72. No opposition.
Assessor.
S. D. McCoole, 69. Harry A. Wylie, 21

Judge of Election.
H. E. Coleman, 50. Frank Beckwith, 33
Inspector of Election.
Thos. Connely, 52. C. L. Smith, 28
For Poor House, 0.
Against, 82.

Grove.

Supervisors.
J. R. Batchelder, 51. Frank L. Miller, 76
Malvin J. Logue, 67. Rant R. Goss, 64
A. E. Smith, 1. H. H. Swartz, 1
Overseer of Poor.
Charles W. Belden, 125. No opposition.
Justice of the Peace.
J. V. Hascom, 126. No opposition.
Auditor.
Chas. F. Barclay, 51. J. Hawley Baird, 88
School Director.
L. G. Wykoff, 61. Jacob Miller, 57
Miles A. Smith, 53 Wm. H. Miller, 58
Assessor.
Elmer F. Smith, 59. John A. Wykoff, 74
Town Clerk.
Thos. W. Snyder, 131. No opposition.
Judge of Election.
M. Blodget, 81. John L. Miller, 53
Inspector of Election.
H. H. Alderfer, 66. Laurence Smith, 64
For Poor House, 4.
Against, 136.

Portage.

Supervisor.
W. H. Martindale, 14. Rob't McDowell, 7
D. Burlingame, 13. J. H. Evens, 8
Overseer of Poor.
Wm. L. Ensign, 14. I. T. Hall, 8
Tax Collector,
Ed. Covert, 15. John Wygant, 7
Auditor.
W. R. Sizer, 13. Frank Sheeter, Jr., 9
Geo. Crawford, 15. James C. Decorcey, 7
School Director.
A. L. Ensign, 16. Geo. Edwards, 4
Ed. Covert, 15. W. R. Sizer, 9.
Town Clerk.
Elmer Burlingame, 14. James G. Earl, 8
Judge of Election.
D. Burlingame, 13. J. H. Evens, 9
Inspector of Election.
E. D. Sizer, 15. James G. Earl, 7
For Poor House, 3.
Against, 19.

Total vote on Poor House:
Against Poor House, ...647
For Poor House, ...393
Majority Against Poor House, ...254

School Reports.

PLANK ROAD HOLLOW SCHOOL.

The following pupils have been present every day during the month ending Jan. 31st, 1898.

Helen Blumle	Elizabeth Hughes.
Katie Zimmet.	Frances Blumle.
Lucy Berfield.	Ruby Heideck.
Agnes Blumle.	Richard Hughes.
Frank Blumle.	

The following have not been absent more than two days during the month;

Edward Hughes.	Andrew Streich.
Frank Burfield.	Joseph Streich.
Fred Streich.	Carl Hughes.
Wesley Hughes.	

MAMIE WILLIAMS.

Report of Sterling Grammar and Primary schools for the month ending February 7th.

Those in attendance every day during the month.

Willie Conway.	Ora Conway.
Frank Welsh.	Wallace Whiting.
Frank Libby.	Joe Fulong.
Grant Hart.	Andrew Smith.
Gladys Keefe.	Lucy Fitzgerald.
Harley Newkirk.	

Total enrolled, 26. Visitors: Rev. S. S. Ebersole, Miss Collins, Supt.

GENEVIEVE V. FRANK, Teacher.

The following pupils have been present every day during the month ending February 15th.

Robert Gentry.	Edna Summerson.
Jessie Hart.	Nellie Keefe.
John Furlong.	Blanch Kissel.
Chas. May.	Lora Keefe.
James Furlong.	Flora Ebersole.
Irvin Hart.	Pearl Marsh.
Robert Libby.	Herman Wylie.

Total number enrolled, 31. Visitors: Miss Mattie M. Collins, Supt., Messrs. Trox Fulton, Ed. Brooks, Will Strawbridge.

H. J. TRAUB, Principal.

The Battleship Maine Blown up in Havana Harbor.

At 9:45 P. M., Tuesday night a terrific explosion took place at the bow of the battleship Maine in Havana harbor. Two hundred and sixty are reported to have lost their lives, of which two are officers and the balance seamen.

Captain Sigsbee, commander of the Maine, reports that twenty-four officers and sixty-eight men, many of whom are badly injured, have been saved.

While taking the men from the wreckage a second explosion took place at two o'clock Wednesday morning.

The battleship now lies partially submerged, and Captain Sigsbee believes the major portion of it can be saved.

The cause of the explosion is a mystery and the Administration has decided to regard the disaster to the Maine as an accident, until a full report is made by Captain Sigsbee. President McKinley has decided not to send another warship to Havana at present. The number of killed is 260; saved 24 officers, 68 men.

Measures have already been adopted for a rigid investigation which will be made by divers.

A Spanish naval officer said that Captain Sigsbee was the last man to abandon the sinking ship and that he remained alongside the wreck as long as it was possible to do anything in the work of rescue.

Why not buy an overcoat now, when you can get it 33⅓ per cent. less than earlier in the season.

JOHN J. SOBLE.

The Republican County Committee Meeting.

The Republican County Committee meeting of Cameron county met at the Warner House last Saturday. The meeting was largely attended and very harmonious from start and finish. H. C. Olmsted, Chairman of Committee, called the meeting to order, after which Secretary J. C. Goodnough called the roll. Every district in the county was represented. The object of the meeting having been stated by the Chairmam, after remarks by several members, Mr. A. C. Blum offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Chairman of the County Committee be instructed to issue a call for the Republican Primary Elections in the several Boroughs and Townships to be held on Saturday, March 19th, 1898, at such hours as the members of the County Committee from said districts may designate; also that the County Convention be called for Tuesday, March 22, 1898 at one o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of electing delegate to the Republican State Convention, candidate for President Judge, choose delegates to the Judicial, Congressional and Senatorial Conventions.

Resolved, That the representation of delegates from the several districts shall be as follows: Shippen, 6: West Ward, 4; Middle Ward, 4; East Ward, 3; Portage, 2; Lumber, 3; Gibson, 2; Driftwood, 3; Grove, 2.

Resolved: That the Primary Election ballots may consist of the delegates to the County Convention, candidates for Governor, delegates to the State Convention, candidate for President Judge and candidates for Congress and State Senate.

Mr. A. C. Blum, an ardent friend of Hon. Chas. W. Stone, of Warren, our present able Congressman and prominent candidate for Governor, presented the following resolution. Capt. C. F. Barclay was the first to take the floor and warmly endorsed the candidacy of Gov. Stone, stating that he believed this county to be almost unanimously for his nomination. Remarks were made by Jno. J. Hinkle, A. C. Blum, S. G. McElwain, J. W. Lewis and B. L. Spence, when the following preambles and resolution were adopted amid applause:

WHEREAS, The Republicans of Cameron County in County Convention assembled in 1897 were the first to declare in favor of the candidacy of our eloquent and popular Congressman, Hon. Chas. W. Stone, of Warren, for Governor of this State.

WHEREAS, By reason of his high personal character, his eminent ability, his efficient and faithful public service in legislative and executive positions and his devotion to the principles of the Republican party, he unites the elements desirable in a candidate for that office; and knowing that he would wisely and conservatively administer the duties that would devolve upon him as Governor, therefore be it

Resolved, That we heartily endorse his candidacy and pledge him our united support and we earnestly recommend his candidacy to the favorable consideration of the Republican voters of the State.

Hon. C. W. Stone on State Issues.

Last Monday's issue of the Pittsburg *Dispatch* contained portraits of all the candidates for Governor and brief views of the several candidates on the political situation. Our popular Congressman, Hon. Chas. W. Stone, of Warren, states the issues in no uncertain tone. The following is his admirable letter:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5, 1898.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:—

The Republican party has won its notable victories when it has agressively championed some great principle. Its failures have come when it has been diverted to collateral or minor issues or has allowed itself to be forced into a defensive position

Prudence and wisdom will hold the issues of this fall's campaign closely to the national record and creed of the Republican party; but to accomplish this, factional discord in the party must be avoided, and no ground be left for the people to distrust the sincerity of party professions, or the personal independence and high purposes of party candidates.

They must be satisfied that Republican success will mean honesty and economy in legislative and executive action and a due regard for the rights and will of the people. They are in no mood to be trifled with. They must be treated with entire candor and fairness or they are liable to make their own issues. There must be no evasion of proper responsibility; no attempt to mislead; nor to forstall nor to nullify the free and honest expression of the popular will. The people are the rulers; their officers are their servants. There must be no attempt to reverse this relation.

The Republican party stands for honesty and honor in the conduct of the National Government—it must stand for the same guiding principle wherever it is intrusted with power. The people propose to give a dollar's worth of value for every dollar they owe. They expect a dollar's worth of value for every dollar of their money expended. They demand not parsimony but honesty, and they want this not in word but in act, not in promise but in performance.

This fall's campaign then must be fought under the banner of protection, sound money and honest government.

C. W. STONE.

Pleasant Surprise.

Last Friday evening a "stag" surprise was given our friend Fred A. Hill, at his pleasant home on Sixth street. His good wife and daughter carefully planned, with the aid of friends, to keep Mr. Hill "down town" during the major portion of the afternoon and when the usual hour to return home came around Henry Auchu had to be met at the depot upon the arrival of Niagara and brought home to supper. Those were the orders issued and Fred obeyed. Of course when he arrived home he was surprised to see a large number of gentlemen friends comfortably fixed in his parlor and then Fred "saw what it all meant."

After an exchange of pleasantries and Fred given time to "see where he was at," the ladies who had been diligently at work to make the 42nd anniversary of their loved one pleasant, invited the guests to the dining room where—oh, dear!—was spread one of the most inviting scenes ye scribe seldom sees, and that's saying considerable for there is no one, unless it be our sedate friend Blum, who appreciates and knows a good dinner better than ye editor. Seated at the handsomely decorated table were Messrs. F. A. Hill, Henry Auchu, Geo. J. LaBar, B. W. Green, A. C. Blum, G. F. Balcom, Thos. Gallagher, M. P. Whiting, I. K. Hockley, J. D. Logan, Josiah Howard, H. H. Mullin, Chas. Seger and H. S. Lloyd. The elegant dinner, while a compliment to the ability of Mrs. H. and daughter, was certainly highly enjoyed by the guests of the evening. After the inner man had been bountifully supplied the guests repaired to the parlor and by the aid of good cigars succeeded in regaining their former composure. After a time, Mr. B W. Green, "in a few brief remarks," addressed Mr Hill on behalf of his friends assembled and presented him, with the well wishes of those present, a beautiful painting. In accepting, Mr. Hill thanked his friends for their kindness to himself and family. At a seasonable hour all departed for their homes to dream of turkey and—well, you have been there know the natural result.

Jealousy's Promptings.

As a result of the shooting of Miss Mary Vannerman by her uncle-lover, at Hornellsville, N. Y., the residents of that town are greatly excited. Smith, who is a well-known railroad man, has been paying marked attention to his neice, Miss Mary Vannerman, a pretty and talented young lass of 18 years. Being madly in love and also very jealous of her, it enraged him to have her receive attention from other men. Especially was this so regarding the young men of the place. He was considerably older than the girl, and it was probably the fear of being supplanted by some one nearer her own age that aroused his wrath. Smith chanced to see his neice walking down the street with a young male acquaintance, and this so enraged him that he procured a revolver and shot her. He then turned the gun on himself and sent a bullet crashing through his neck.

The girl is probably fatally injured, and the Coroner has decided to take her ante-mortem statement.

Smith is not seriously hurt. He states that he and his neice were engaged to be married, and he admits that jealousy prompted him to commit the deed Daniel Smith, named above, is a brother of Thos. Smith, of this place who was called to Hornellsville last Monday, by a telegram informing him of the shooting.

Killed at a Log Slide.

Alexander Humes, of Dents Run, was killed at S D. Billing's log job on Johnson's Run Saturday afternoon. Humes, together with several other woodsmen, was rolling logs off a side hill. He started a log down the hillside but fell while trying to get out of the way and the log rolled over him. He made an effort to rise when a second log struck him on the head, fracturing his skull and killing him instantly. His body was taken to his home at Dent's Run, where interment was made. He leaves a large family, the mother of which is just recovering from a long and serious illness.—Renovo News.

Burglar Caught.

Geo W. Boone *alias* Geo. W. Moore was arrested at Renovo last Friday morning and confined in the Lock Haven jail. He has operated extensively along the line of P. & E. R. R. Large quantities of merchandise was found in a house near Drury's Run. Mr. Kreider, of Driftwood, identified some of the stolen goods and no doubt some of our Emporium merchants would find their houses represented at Moore's warehouse.

Wanted.

A lady, widow, desires house work of any nature, by the day. Enquire at the PRESS office.

Will Rebuild.

Mr. Bliss informs the PRESS that the Steel Company Contemplates rebuilding their plant, recently destroyed by fire. Good.

Wanted.

Experienced men to sell monumental work in Northern Pennsylvania. Address, 206 Centre street, Dunkirk, N. Y. 51-2.

For Sale.

I offer for sale at a bargain, one team of dark bay work horses, six years old. Also several driving horses.

51-3t. CHAS. FRY.

Two More Mails.

Within a short time it is expected the Post Office Department will place two more mails on the P. & E. road. The "Flyer," arriving here at 5:10 in the morning, and day express at 3:20 are to carry local mails. This will be a great convenience to our people. Postmaster Seger has been working for three months to secure the service.

Interest Paying Society.

The ladies of the above society propose to open a bazaar in the parlors of the church, Feb. 21st and 22, at which fancy and useful articles will be sold and meals served. A musical program on Monday evening. On afternoon and evening of the 21st, candies and fancy articles will be on sale. On Tuesday, the 22d, supper served, 25c. After supper the ladies will have an experience meeting, in which they will tell how each made her "earned" dollar.

A Progressive Newspaper.

The Times has a larger circulation by many thousands than any other daily newspaper published in Pittsburg. This is admitted even by its competitors. The reason for it are not hard to find. The Times is a tireless newsgatherer, it is edited with extreme care, spares no expense to entertain and inform its readers. It prints all the news in compact shape, caring always more for quality than quantity. It keeps its columns clean, but at the same time bright. Nothing that is of human interest is overlooked by it. It aims to be reliable rather than sensational. It believes in the gospel of get there, but it gets there with due respect for facts. Test any department of it you choose—religious, markets, sporting, editorial, society, near town news—and you'll find the Times may be depended upon. $3.00 a year, 6 cents a week.

Washington's Birthday Excursion to Buffalo.

On Tuesday, Feb. 22nd, the W. N. Y. & P. Ry. will run a popular low rate excursion to Buffalo, giving the patrons on their line an opportunity to visit the Electric City when the Theatres and other winter attractions are at their best.

E. H. Sothern will appear at the Star Theatre, Tuesday Matinee, in "Lord Chumley;" Tuesday night, in "Lady Ursula." At the Lyceum Theatre, William Barry will appear afternoon and evening, in "The Rising Generation," the first time at popular prices. Vaudeville will be on at the Court Street Theatre, afternoon and evening.

Train will leave Emporium at 8:30 a. m. Fare for the round trip $2.50. Tickets good for return on or before Wednesday, Feb 23d. Theatre tickets can be secured by writing S. B. Newton, Excursion Manager, Buffalo, N. Y.

Do not miss this opportunity to visit the Electric City.

Washington's Birthday.

An entertainment under the auspices of W. C. No. 382, P. O. S. of A., will be given in the opera house, Emporium, Feb. 22, consisting of patriotic recitations and selections of music by male quortettes. The following is the programme for the occasion:

P. O. S. of A., Grand March.
Prayer, ...by Rev. McNeil.
Address, ...by Rev. Robt. McCaslin.
Vocal Solo, ...by Alex. McInnes, Jr.
Piano Selection, ...by Misses Hockley and Card.
Address, ...by Rev. W. R. McNeil.
Piano Selection, ...by Misses McInnes.
Song, ...by Miss Bessie Ault.
Recitation, ...by Mrs. Bessie Fisher.
Piano Selection, by Miss Birdie Taggart.
Trio, by Messers. Hockley and McInnes.
Recitation, ...by Miss Lillian Heilman
Vocal Solo, ...by Miss Lizzie McInnes.
Song, ...Star, Spangled Banner
Stereopticon Views.
Admission Free.

Last evening Martha Kaye socially entertained about twenty-five of her friends, in honor of Harry C. Kaye, who is so soon to leave his many friends and go to the Klondyke. The evening was very pleasantly spent in playing games and dancing. Refreshments were served at an early hour and the yonng folks made their departnre after wishing Mr. Kaye success in his new field of labor.

Republican County Convention.

The Republican County Convention will meet at the Court House, in the Borough of Emporium, on

TUESDAY, MARCH 22D, 1898,

at 1:00 o'clock, p. m.,

For the purpose of nominating one delegate to the State Convention, candidate for President Judge, choose delegates to the Judicial, Congressional and Senatorial Conventions and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the Convention.

By Order of County Committee,
H. C. OLMSTED, Chairman.
C. JAY GOODNOUGH, Sec'y.

Republican Primary Election.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Republican County Committee, empowering the Chairman to call a Caucus and County Convention, the Republican Primary elections for Cameron county will be held on

SATURDAY, MARCH 19th, 1898.

Emporium Borough—West Ward, at City Hall, at 7:00 to 8:30 p. m.,—4 delegates; Middle Ward, at Council Room, at 7:00 to 8:30 p. m.,—4 delegates; East Ward, at Hose House at 7:00 to 8:30 p. m.,—3 delegates.

Shippen Township, at Court House, at 2:00 to 4:00 p. m.,—6 delegates.

Portage Township, at Sizerville Bath House, at 7:00 to 8:00 p. m.,—2 delegates.

Lumber township, at office of R. W. Barrows at Cameron, at 1:00 to 3:00 p. m.,—3 delegates.

Gibson Township, at Curtin House, Driftwood at 3:00 to 5:00 p. m.,—2 delegates.

Driftwood Borough, at Curtin Hotel, at 7:30 to 9:30 p. m.,—3 delegates.

Grove Township, at Joe M. Shaffer's, from 4:00 to 6:00 p. m.,—2 delegates.

H. C. OLMSTED, Chairman.
C. JAY GOODNOUGH, Sec'y.

Political Announcements.

All Announcements under this head must be signed by the candidate and paid in advance to insure publication.

PRESIDENT JUDGE.

Editor Cameron County Press:—

SIR:—Republican friends from the several counties comprising this, the 25th Judicial District, have requested me to become a candidate for the Republican nomination of President Judge. After consideration I have concluded to comply with their request. Please announce in the CAMERON COUNTY PRESS to the Republican electors of Cameron county and this Judicial District, that I am an earnest candidate for the nomination of President Judge, subject to the rules of the Republican party, and respectfully solicit their support at the primary elections.

I pledge myself, if nominated, to use all honorable means for my election to that responsible office.

Yours respectfully,
B. W. GREEN.

Emporium, Pa., Feb'y. 1st, 1898.

***

Editor of the Press.

DEAR SIR:—Please announce my name as a candidate for the nomination for the office of President Judge of this 25th Judicial District, subject to the rules governing the Republican party in Cameron county.

Respectfully,
J. C. JOHNSON.

Emporium, Pa., Feb'y. 2, 1898.

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DELEGATE TO STATE CONVENTION.

EDITOR PRESS:—Please announce my name as a candidate for Delegate to the Republican State Convention, solely in the interests of the candidacy of Hon. Chas. W. Stone for Governor. If elected I pledge myself to use all honorable means to secure his nomination.

E. W. GASKILL.

Shippen, Pa., Feb. 8th, 1898.

Sliced Baked Hams.

"Westphalia Hams carefully baked. Fine flavor, tender, juicy.

Our own rendering Lard, pure, clean, wholesome. Three, five and ten pound pails. Once tried, you will have no other Day's home-made sausage pleases all. 'Twill please you.

DAY'S.

Religious.

Quarterly meeting services in the Methodist Episcopal Church, next Sunday. 9:15, Love Feast. 10:30, an opportunity will be given to any who may desire to join the church on probation, by certificate or profession of faith.

Rite of baptism will be administered to probationers who have not been baptised and this service will be followed by the Communion.

Revival services in the evening. All invited to come

Pressed Bricks.

The disagreeable weather on Tuesday caused a very light vote to be polled.

Did you purchase some of that winter underwear being sold at reduced prices at N. Seger's?

The Beech Creek R. R., paid $55,000 in wages at Jersey Shore, last Friday—the largest in the history of the road.

Barclay Bros., of Sinnemahoning, recently purchased a car load of mill machinery from the big mill at Curwensville.

Those big bargains in winter clothing at N. Seger's are hard to beat. Call and see the fine line and great bargains.

The supper at Odd Fellows' Hall Tuesday evening by the Rebekah ladies was a grand success. It was an elegant repast.

N. Seger is unloading his winter stock of clothing at greatly reduced prices and those of our readers who desire to avail themselves of the great reductions should call early and secure some of the rare bargains.

Great clearance sale of winter clothing at our store of men's and boys' overcoats, reefers, suits, underwear, etc., at prices that will astonish every body. Sale lasts only two weeks.

JOHN J. SOBLE.

Lincoln's Birthday.

The exercises at the High School building, last Friday afternoon were very interesting and attracted many of our citizens—about five hundred attending.

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

H. H. MULLIN, Editor.

Published Every Thursday.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Per year.....$2 00
If paid in advance..... 1 50

ADVERTISING RATES:

Advertisements are published at the rate of one dollar per square for one insertion and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

Rates by the year, or for six or three months, are low and uniform, and will be furnished on application.

Legal and Official Advertising per square, three times or less, $2; each subsequent insertion 50 cents per square.

Local notices 10 cents per line for one insertion; 5 cents per line for each subsequent consecutive insertion.

Obituary notices over five lines, 10 cents per line. Simple announcements of births, marriages and deaths will be inserted free.

Business cards, five lines or less, $5 per year; over five lines, at the regular rates of advertising.

No local inserted for less than 75 cents per issue.

JOB PRINTING.

The Job department of the PRESS is complete and affords facilities for doing the best class of work. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO LAW PRINTING.

No paper will be discontinued ntil arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

A South Dakota judge has undertaken to prevent elopement by injunction. Now let him secure marriage by mandamus and the harmony of law and love will be complete.

In balancing the accounts of Massachusetts it is found that there are 83,000 more women than men in the state. This is not exactly a surplus, but it is an inequality that ought to be promptly adjusted.

The new counterfeit $100 bill is a quarter of an inch shorter than the genuine. To test this it is only necessary to borrow one of the counterfeits and then borrow one of the genuine and compare them.

An Englishman named Bateman, who has been collecting statistics of the drink bill of various countries, reports the reassuring fact that the Americans are growing more temperate than any of the European nations.

Baltimore is shipping terrapin and oysters to Queen Marguerite of Italy, while Kansas has just consigned a cargo of apples to Queen Victoria. Somebody has also been forwarding soft-shell crabs to the official family at Prague—at least it is reported that there is great turbulence in the Bohemian diet.

"The Deacon's One-Hoss Shay" has been outdone by the colonel's "one-hoss" sleigh. A sleigh made by Col. David Moseley in 1776 has been in the family service ever since. It is now owned by Edward Moseley, of Westfield, Mass., a great-grandson. It is a low-backed affair and a "hansum critter" even now.

The record-breaking case of modesty occurred at Elizabeth, N. J., the other day when Rev. Martin Gessner, a Roman Catholic clergyman, ran away to avoid receiving a purse containing $2,500 in gold in honor of his twenty-fifth anniversary as a priest. It is probably the only case on record where a man has run away from $2,500.

Miss Margaret Long, the second daughter of the secretary of the navy, has just passed a brilliant examination and matriculated in the senior class of the medical school of Johns Hopkins university at Baltimore. She intends to continue her studies in this institution until she is prepared to practice medicine at her home in Boston.

England is making great preparations to hold her supremacy upon the seas. She has 117 war vessels now in course of construction. Fifteen are battle ships, 12 first-class cruisers, 9 second-class cruisers, 10 third-class cruisers, 6 twin-screw gunboats, 56 torpedo boats, 8 light-draught gunboats and 1 royal yacht. Many of these are nearly completed.

Germany has set a pace that so-called temperance nations would do well to follow. The new German civil code, to go into effect in 1899, excludes from the ordinary rights and privileges of citizenship all persons who through inebriety are unable to provide for themselves and their families, or who bring themselves or their families into danger of want, or who imperil the safety of others.

Hail, all hail to the Chicago woman! Also the Washington Post, which is first to discover the because-whyness of her supremacy. The Chicago woman, says the Post, does not seek divorce from the bonds of matrimony because she craves excitement, or because she has fallen in love with another fellow, but simply that she again may be her solitary, unapproachable, majestic and sole-centered self.

The cries of "Long live the republic!" which have been frequently heard of late on the streets of Brussels do not necessarily mean that a revolution in Belgium is close at hand. They do mean, however, as did the recent demonstrations in Austria, the mutterings in Italy, the threatened Carlist and republican risings in Spain and the Dreyfus ructions in France, that there are some cyclonic portents in Europe's political atmosphere.

The people of California recently celebrated in San Francisco the fiftieth anniversary of the discovery of gold in that state under the name of the golden jubilee. The yield during the first year (1848) is estimated at $5,000,000, and in 1897 it was estimated at $18,000,000. The total gold production of the state since the discovery of the metal there is estimated at $1,300,000,000—a greater amount than was ever obtained from a single district of like character, though the Alaska gold fields may equal or exceed it in the course of time. California is a great state.

THE PRESIDENT ON MONEY.

A Firm Declaration for a Gold Standard.

President McKinley's address at the banquet of the National Association of Manufacturers was primarily a reply to the speeches which the free silver senators had been making during the week. They have been advocating the adoption of the old Matthews resolution, interpreting it as a demand for the free coinage of silver dollars, which cheap dollars they claim the government would have the option to use in the payment of its bonds.

Senator Teller admitted in effect that the Matthews resolution introduced by him contained the dishonorable doctrine of free coinage at the ratio of sixteen to one, changing the money standard of the country to silver monometallism, and creating a debased currency worth 40 cents on the dollar.

He, Cockrell and other senators defended the use of that debased currency in paying public creditors on the ground that it would be "legal." The president's swift rejoinder to these infamous declarations is:

"The money of the United States is and must forever be unquestioned and unassailable. If doubts remain they must be removed. If weak places are discovered they must be strengthened. Nothing should ever tempt us—nothing ever will tempt us—to scale down the sacred debt of the nation through a legal technicality. Whatever may be the language of the contract, the United States will discharge all its obligations in the currency recognized as the best throughout the civilized world at the times of payment."

This is as much a reply to Vest, Teller, Daniel and the other senators who have been insisting that the government should use a technicality to defraud its creditors as if he had sent a message to congress stating his position on the question of the standards.

Instead of sending a message to congress the president has sent one to the country. He assures the people that while he is president there shall be no such tampering with the currency as shall stain the honor of the nation or injure one of its citizens.

The free silver senators call for cheap, dishonest dollars in order that the creditors of private individuals and corporations may be cheated as well as those of the government. The answer of the president to them is:

"Nor will we ever consent that the wages of labor or its frugal savings shall be scaled down by permitting payment in dollars of less value than the dollars accepted as the best in every enlightened nation of the earth."

That is the pledge the president gave before he was elected. He came out victor in the contest because of that pledge. He proposes that the executive branch of the government shall be true to it. That is his latest message to the men who supported him in 1896.

The free silverites who reintroduced the Matthews resolution did so as a defiance—with the intention of serving notice on the president and the house of representatives that nothing could be done in congress to strengthen the gold standard, and also of serving notice on the sound money men generally that the battle of 1896 is to be fought over again.

The reply of the president to this challenge is emphatic. He declares that:

"Under existing conditions our citizens cannot be excused if they do not redouble their efforts to secure such financial legislation as will place their honorable intentions beyond dispute. . . . For us to attempt nothing in the face of the present fallacies and the constant effort to spread them is to lose valuable ground already won and practically to weaken the forces of sound money for their battles of the future."

The house of representatives, where the sound money men are in the majority, must not be inactive, because no measure it adopts, no matter how salutary it may be, can pass the senate. It must indorse the gold standard unequivocally and send that indorsement to the senate and the country. "Better an honest effort with failure than the avoiding of so plain and commanding a duty."

As the free silver democrats intend to make "sixteen to one" the issue at the congressional elections this year and the presidential election two years later, the sound money men must not be inert, but must from now on combat the fallacies of their opponents as strenuously as they did during the campaign of 1896.

This advice must be acted on. The second campaign in behalf of sound money must commence now, not merely in Washington, but throughout the country. The sound money men committed an almost fatal blunder by failing to meet the demand for the cheap silver dollar long before so many had been deluded into supporting it. They cannot sleep on their arms now while their adversaries are up and doing.

The president has replied in no uncertain tones to the men who are supporting the insidious, dishonest, treacherous Teller resolution, which is intended to serve as a plank in the democratic-populist congressional platforms next fall. He deserves the thanks of all sound money men for his prompt action and his wise advice.—Chicago Tribune.

Gold Standard for Republicans.

The republican party's position on the standard of monetary value was clearly stated in the senate when Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin, offered to substitute for Senator Teller's kite-flying resolution a declaration that it is the financial policy of the United States to maintain the gold standard until an international agreement with the leading nations of the world for the free coinage of silver can be reached. That is what the republican party said at St. Louis in June, 1896, and at the polls, with the indorsement of the nation, in November, 1896. It is what President McKinley has said in his messages and actions. The republican party will fight it out on this line, and expects to win every time. No silver nor metallism The gold standard until bimetallism can be made to answer its own definition and not that of silver fanatics.—Troy Times.

FACTS ABOUT SILVER.

Comments of a Former Director of the Mint.

E. O. Leech, formerly director of the mint, and now second vice president and cashier of the National Union bank at 30 Nassau street, said, in speaking of the situation in the silver controversy:

"It is somewhat remarkable that the Teller resolution that the obligations of the government are legally payable in silver dollars—a fact no one disputes—should have been reported to the senate just at the moment that the Indian government took the final step to place that great empire on a gold basis by a law authorizing the issue of currency notes against deposits of gold. Next to the closing of the mints of India to the free and unlimited coinage of silver this is the most significant and important fact in recent monetary legislation—far more important than the adoption of the gold standard by Japan, for the reason that for ages India has been the great absorber of the surplus silver product, the 'silver sink of the world,' and the most active mover in the efforts for international bimetallism. In marked contrast to the action of the great silver nations of the orient, in the efforts to place their domestic and foreign commerce on the same basis of valuation as that of the commercial countries of Europe, is the pitiful piece of political bravado now being enacted in the senate of the United States, where grave and reverend senators declare with mock solemnity that the obligations of the government of the United States—which has had the gold standard practically since 1834, and legally since 1873—which is bound by duty, honor and self-interest, as well as by an unbroken line of practice for over 35 years, to pay its obligations in coin of full value—may legally be paid in dollars which contain less than 50 cents' worth of pure metal.

"To what a helpless and ridiculous position has the silver controversy in the United States degenerated, when the only feasible way of keeping it alive is to get an irresponsible combination of democrats, populists and 'silver-producing' senators to resolve that the bondholders better watch out, that the foreigners better keep shy of the obligations of this government, for the said combination declare that the bonds 'may be' paid in silver dollars. What an inspiring spectacle it must be to the youth of the country to see the highest legislative body of our land seriously at work to injure the national credit and dishonor the national faith! Fortunately, every intelligent citizen knows that the farce which is being enacted in the senate chamber is simply an effort to galvanize Bryanism, and still more fortunate is the fact that the people of this country decided by a decisive majority at the last national election that 'all our silver and paper currency must be maintained at a parity with gold, and we favor all measures designed to maintain inviolably the obligations of the United States, and all our money, whether coin or paper, at the present standard, the standard of the most enlightened nations of the earth.' The resolution reported from the finance committee of the senate ought to be entitled: 'The senate against the people in the matter of free silver.'"—N. Y. Sun.

PRESS COMMENTS.

☞The adoption of the gold standard in India will add one more to the countries which the popocrats will not look to for aid or consent.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

☞President McKinley's position on sound money is not likely to be disputed again by republican senators who are weak kneed on silver.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

☞Mr. Bryan discusses the labor question in a way that is not only misleading, but unbecoming in a man who aspires to again lead a great political party.—Mobile Register. (Dem.).

☞The free silverites are preparing to put on the road a melodrama called "The Curse of Gold." The author who christened that play evidently can't distinguish a melodrama from a farce.—Chicago Times-Herald.

☞Speaker Reed, now that he is being abused for standing by the president on the Cuban question, should comfort himself with the thought that if he didn't stand by the president he would be abused just the same.—Chicago Record (Ind.).

☞Bryan can plant no willows which will take root and Teller cannot turn honesty and repudiation into interconvertible terms. If prosperity has not returned, that which looks very much like it has come and we can almost afford to be patient with chronic croakers whom unfortunately we can neither cure nor love.—Brooklyn Eagle (Gold Dem.).

☞Since Mr. Bryan's return from Mexico he has furnished no light upon the condition of the workingmen in that country—a question in which a large number of his followers are deeply interested. If he had he would have been compelled to tell them that wages in that country are only from one-third to one-half what they are in the United States, besides being paid in a currency worth less than 50 per cent. of our own.—Chicago Tribune.

☞Nobody has discovered that the Teller resolution had any effect on the prices of stocks or wheat, or had aroused any concern of any sort at home or abroad. The president's courageous words in favor of the maintenance of the gold standard and in advocacy of legislation to make that standard permanent and unquestioned have, on the other hand, strengthened the national credit in Europe as well as in the United States, have assured the republicans of a large vote from the gold democrats in the congressional elections this year, and have made republican success in this canvass exceedingly probable. The president's speech will make a grand campaign document for 1898.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

DE LOME MUST GO.

His Criticism of Mr. McKinley Can't be Tolerated.

Spain's Minister at Washington Declines to Deny that He Penned the Insulting Letter and Only One Course Remains for Our Government to Take—His Recall Demanded.

Washington, Feb. 10.—The publication in yesterday's newspapers of what purported to be an autograph letter written by Senor Dupuy De Lome, the Spanish minister, to his friend Canalejas criticizing the president with the utmost freedom caused a sensation in official circles at Washington and soon will be followed by De Lome's departure from the United States.

At the outset there was a disposition to question the authenticity of the letter, but as bit by bit the circumstantial evidence accumulated until it was finally announced officially that the minister declined to deny the authorship of the letter, all doubt was dissipated and the only question that remained was as to the line of action to be pursued by our government toward the offending minister. The writing of this letter is unquestionably an offense against the amenities of diplomatic relations, and such offenses almost invariably have been regarded as sufficient ground for the termination of the official status of the letter writer.

As soon as the letter appeared in the press the state department officials began an effort to settle its authenticity, and when they learned all that could be developed on this point and had been told that the minister himself did not deny writing it, the consideration of the next step began. Assistant Secretary Day was in consultation with the president on the subject at least four times during the day, and then spent much time in framing a message to United States Minister Woodford at Madrid. The official statement of the sending of this message was accompanied by a declination to indicate its contents at this time, the department merely giving to the press the following statement:

"Minister De Lome does not deny writing the letter. This department has communicated with Gen. Woodford on the subject. Until that communication reaches the Spanish government it would be improper to in any manner state the contents of the message to Gen. Woodford."

While the department refused to add anything to this meagre announcement, it can be stated without question that Mr. Woodford was directed to lay the facts developed before the Spanish government, together with the statement that in view of the minister's refusal to deny the authorship of the letter the Spanish government is looked to with confidence to deal with the case properly. This amounts to an invitation to recall the minister, presuming that he himself has not already taken steps to vacate his position. No doubt is entertained of a compliance with the implied suggestion, but in case there should be undue delay in acting, the state department would feel called upon to move directly in the matter and give the minister his passports, as was done when Sir Julian Pauncefote's predecessor, Lord Sackville, wrote the celebrated Murchison letter.

The circumstances under which a letter of this character could escape the privacy of the two persons between whom it passed excites much comment. The general belief is that it was never delivered to Senor Canalejas, but was stolen while en route. Canalejas was in Washington some months ago and then went to Cuba for the purpose of observing the condition of affairs there. As a former minister in liberal cabinets—having been minister of justice—and as the editor of El Heraldo at Madrid he was accorded a warm reception by Minister De Lome, who gave a banquet in his honor, which was attended by a number of prominent public men. He then left for Cuba, and his mission brought him into continued correspondence with De Lome.

The mention of the approaching autonomous cabinet, establishes that it was before the inauguration of the cabinet, January 1. This places the letter as having been written about the middle of December. At that time Canalejas was at Havana, prosecuting his mission. The handling of the mail is done by the Spanish authorities, so that in this case it is believed the loss of a letter of this character could occur only in one of two ways: Either through treachery of an official in the postal service, or by being taken after it had reached the hotel where Senor Canalejas was stopping.

Senor De Lome received a number of callers during the day and to those sustaining a close relation to him he did not question the authenticity of the published letter.

Filibusters Slip Away to Cuba.

New York, Feb. 10.—Another filibustering expedition to the Cuban insurgents is believed to have got away from the Long Island coast near Montauk Point on Monday night and to have carried the members of the expedition that was shipwrecked on the Tillie a couple of weeks ago. The arms and ammunition for this last expedition are said to have been carried from this city by the steam lighter Agnes, alleged to be owned by McAllister Bros., who owned the Tillie.

Americans' Losses Because of War.

Washington, Feb. 10.—A memorial was presented to the president yesterday by a delegation of New York business men representing a large number of influential firms in that city asking that action be taken by this government looking to the re-establishment of peace in Cuba. The memorial recites that the war in Cuba during the last three years has resulted in a yearly loss of import and export trade between Cuba and the United States of $100,000,000. In this sum is not included the heavy sums lost by the destruction of American properties in Cuba.

The Alternative.

The police justice had formerly been a bar-tender. He had gone into politics and had been elected by a big majority. This was his first case. Mary McMannis was up before him for drunkenness. The justice looked at her a minute and then said sternly:

"Well, what are you here for?"

"If yer please, yer honor," said Mary, "the copper beyant pulled me in, sayin' I was drunk. An' I don't drink, yer honor; I don't drink."

"All right," said the justice, his former bartender habit getting the best of him; "all right; have a cigar."—Detroit Free Press.

Women Government Employes.

Uncle Sam employs 6,000 women at Washington.

It's Not Cold in the South.

The weather this season in the South has been all that could be desired, and all who have already reached the resorts of Florida and the Gulf Coast are charmed with their locations. The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company's arrangements for through service of sleeping cars and Coaches from Northern cities are unsurpassed this winter. Tourist tickets, good to return until May 31st, are on sale by this line from all points, at low rates. For full particulars write to C. P. Atmore, General Passenger Agent, Louisville, Ky., or Jackson Smith, D. P. A., Cincinnati, O.

Just So.

Quite frequently a man's views on religion depend to a considerable extent on what kind of a job he has.—Puck.

BEWARE OF MORPHINE.

Mrs. Pinkham Asks Women to Seek Permanent Cures and Not Mere Temporary Relief From Pain.

Special forms of suffering lead many a woman to acquire the morphine habit. One of these forms of suffering is a dull, persistent pain in the side, accompanied by heat and throbbing. There is disinclination to work, because work only increases the pain.

This is only one symptom of a chain of troubles; she has others she cannot bear to confide to her physician, for fear of an examination, the terror of all sensitive, modest women.

The physician, meantime, knows her condition, but cannot combat her shrinking terror. He yields to her supplication for something to relieve the pain. He gives her a few morphine tablets, with very grave caution as to their use. Foolish woman! She thinks morphine will help her right along; she becomes its slave!

A wise and a generous physician had such a case; he told his patient he could do nothing for her, as she was too nervous to undergo an examination. In despair, she went to visit a friend. She said to her, "Don't give yourself up; just go to the nearest druggist's and buy a bottle of Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It will build you up. You will begin to feel better with the first bottle." She did so, and after the fifth bottle her health was re-established. Here is her own letter about it:

"I was very miserable; was so weak that I could hardly get around the house, could not do any work without feeling tired out. My monthly periods had stopped and I was so tired and nervous all of the time. I was troubled very much with falling of the womb and bearing-down pains. A friend advised me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; I have taken five bottles, and think it is the best medicine I ever used. Now I can work, and feel like myself. I used to be troubled greatly with my head, but I have had no bad headaches or palpitation of the heart, womb trouble or bearing-down pains, since I commenced to take Mrs. Pinkham's medicine. I gladly recommend the Vegetable Compound to every suffering woman. The use of one bottle will prove what it can do."—MRS. LUCY PEASLEY, Derby Center, Vt.

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For 10c. we will mail a packet of this Strawberry seed and our great Catalogue of New Seeds, Bulbs, Plants and Fruits, 160 pages, 12 large Colored Plates. Or for only 25c. we will mail Catalogue, Strawberry Seed, Chinese Lantern Plant, Shoo-fly Plant, Jubilee Phlox, Prize Verbena and THE MAYFLOWER Monthly Magazine for a year; illustrated—colored plate each month—devoted to Flowers and Gardening. *Order now; this offer may not appear again.*

John Lewis Childs, Floral Park, N.Y.

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A. N. K.—C 1898

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A DEADLY FIRE.

Six Men Killed During a Conflagration at Pittsburg.

Nearly $2,000,000 Worth of Property is Destroyed and Many Persons are Injured—Explosions Add Terror to the Scene—Firemen Badly Handicapped.

Pittsburg, Feb. 10.—At 8:30 last night fire started in the large six-story cold storage house of the Chautauqua Lake Ice Co., occupying the block from Twelfth to Thirteenth streets between Pike street and Mulberry alley, and before the flames were subdued at 1:15 a. m. nearly $2,000,000 worth of property had been destroyed, at least six lives lost and many people badly injured. The fire in point of fatalities is the most serious that Pittsburg has had in years. The department responded quickly and a general alarm was sent in. Other alarms quickly followed and at midnight Allegheny's department was called upon for help. The following is a list of the killed so far as can be learned:

Mrs. Sife, aged 50 years.
Stanley Sife, aged 15 years.
David Loveless, aged 35.
Police Captain Berry.
Two unidentified men.

The fire started in the storage building of the Chautauqua Lake Ice Co. and the origin is unknown. The vicinity is composed of a mixture of huge warehouses and many private residences, the inhabitants of which fled in alarm, carrying with them as much portable household goods as possible. There were frequent explosions, which greatly added to the consternation and alarm. The streets were blocked with people and their goods interfered with the firemen, who were already handicapped in their efforts to control the flames, on account of the windows and doors of the burning buildings being strongly barred by heavy iron shutters.

At 11:15 p. m. an explosion of whisky occurred, which blew out the Mulberry alley wall with terrible results. At the time the alley was filled with firemen, policemen, newspaper men and others. Many were caught by the falling wall. Many people were injured by flying bricks and beams and all the ambulances and patrol wagons of the city were in constant service.

Just after the explosion the large warehouse of W. A. Hoeveler & Co., situated on Pike street, directly opposite the Chautauqua Co.'s building, was ablaze and in a short time was beyond hope of saving. At about 1:15 the fire was gotten under control. Until the fallen walls have been cleared away there can be no certainty as to the number of victims.

FREE STORAGE CASES.

Inter-State Commission Decides Them Against the Railroads.

Washington, Feb. 10.—The inter-state commerce commission yesterday announced its decision of the case brought by the American Warehousemen's association against the Illinois Central railroad and 52 other carriers, known as the "free storage case." It holds that a common carrier with no general duty to act as a warehouseman for indefinite periods in connection with its primary obligations as a common carrier, cannot provide shippers with valuable warehouse facilities which are essential to its business as a carrier, without furnishing them for all shippers at all times and upon the same terms and notifying the public.

Carriers will therefore be required to plainly indicate upon the schedules published and filed with the commission what storage in stations, warehouses or cars will be permitted, and all the terms and conditions upon which the same will be granted.

The order takes effect April 1 and from that date all carriers must cease granting storage which is not a necessary part of receiving and delivering freight, unless the same is specified in the schedules.

LUETGERT IS GUILTY.

Jury Decides that the Sausage Maker Must be Imprisoned for Life.

Chicago, Feb. 10.—Adolph L. Luetgert was last night convicted of the murder of his wife and sentenced to imprisonment in the penitentiary for life. He received the verdict with a laugh. It was 10:50 when word was sent to the court room by the jury that it had agreed upon a verdict and was waiting to bring it into court. The news of a verdict spread like lightning to the street and in a few minutes the court room was jammed with people.

The sound of Clerk Knopf's voice had not died away after reading the verdict when Attorney Harmon entered a motion for a new trial, which was entered and will be argued in a few days.

Luetgert was led back to jail in apparently good spirits, glad for one thing that his long suspense was ended at last and comforted by the assurances of his lawyers that he will get a new trial, and that the state will not be able to convict him a second time.

A Celebration in Libby Prison.

Chicago, Feb. 10.—For the last time within the walls of historic old Libby prison, men who had endured imprisonment in that Confederate stronghold met in annual reunion yesterday to celebrate a historic event. It was the night of February 9, 1864, that 109 Union officers tunneled their way out of the prison and back to liberty. Yesterday 54 of these men celebrated that event.

Germany Passed Us in the Race.

Washington, Feb. 10.—In ten years the United States, which occupied the second place among nations in foreign trade (meaning imports and exports combined) has fallen off to third place and Germany has passed her in the race for supremacy now held by England. Consul Covert at Lyons gives the figures in a report to the state department, devoted to quotations from an address delivered at Lyons by Jules Roche, former minister of commerce. During the ten years the commerce of England augmented 32 per cent., that of Germany 46 per cent. and the United States 14 per cent.

A ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

Story of a Kansas Woman Who Married a Convict After Laboring for Three Years to Secure His Release.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 9.—A scion of a noble Mexican family languishing, unknown, in the Kansas state penitentiary for six years for murder done in self-defense; his pardon after three years of untiring effort on the part of the matron of that institution, and their final marriage by a justice of the peace, culminating in a revelation of his identity, are the chapters in a most remarkable story of real life made public here yesterday. The principals are Presciliana L. Corpio, whose late father, Presciliana Corpio, was a millionaire and ex-postmaster general of Mexico, and Mrs. Mattie U. Peebles, of Dispatch, Kan., a widow.

In the eighties a young Mexican who gave his name as Camillo Lopez came to Kansas City with a bunch of cattle from Guanajuato, Mex., his home. He was a handsome, dashing fellow, who dressed well and spent money freely. In a short time his money was gone. He went to Wichita, Kan., and made a living as a street vender. One night after an unusually good day's business he was lured into a resort by a Mrs. Sam Dodson. Sam Dodson soon arrived on the scene and began making trouble for the Mexican. Mrs. Dodson claimed in court, later, that Dodson was demanding an explanation of the Mexican's conduct and the Mexican said that Dodson and his wife had tried to rob him. At any rate Lopez stabbed Dodson to death with a knife. Lopez could not talk English and he did not know how to go about making a defense. The court assigned him an attorney and he was convicted of murder. Judge Christopher Reed sentenced him to 30 years in the penitentiary.

At the penitentiary Lopez learned to talk English fluently. He worked at the tailor trade, but was sent into the library frequently and there became acquainted with the matron, Mrs. Mattie U. Peebles. The matron became interested in the Mexican and, as they after worked together, she learned his story.

Feeling positive that Lopez was innocent, Mrs. Peebles set about to prove it to the governor. She visited Wichita and gathered facts to show that the killing of Dodson was done in self-defense. Then she obtained the signatures of prominent men to a petition for his release. It was three years ago this month that Mrs. Peebles began to interest herself in Lopez's behalf and on January 19, 1898, he was pardoned by Gov. Leedy.

In the meantime Mattie Peebles had left the penitentiary and was living with a grown son and daughter near Dispatch, Kan. Both of her children have recently married. When Lopez was freed he wrote her a letter. It resulted in bringing Mrs. Peebles to Kansas City and they were married by Judge Ebert. They have gone to Mexico on a wedding trip.

WAR IN NICARAGUA.

A Revolution Breaks Out, but President Zelaya's Troops Win Out in the First Engagement.

Washington, Feb. 9.—Capt. Leutze, in command of the Alert, has cabled the navy department that he has landed marines at San Juan Del Sur, Nicaragua, for the protection of the American consulate, owing to the fact that a revolution has broken out.

On Monday Capt. Leutze telegraphed that the revolutionists had taken possession of the city of San Juan Del Sur and that the government troops were digging rifle pits in the suburbs preparatory to making an attempt to dislodge them. Yesterday he telegraphed that the government forces were attacking the city and that he had landed a force of marines for the protection of the United States consulate and American interests generally. San Juan Del Sur is near the western terminus of the Nicaragua canal and is a cable station.

Tuesday afternoon another cablegram was received at the navy department telling of the progress of the revolution. Capt. Leutze said that he had landed a force for the protection of the United States consulate, and as the government forces had given notice of their intention to bombard the town, he had taken on the Alert all the women and children who cared for refuge. The bombardment began Monday and in the end the rebels were driven out of town, which was entered and taken possession of by the government troops. The rebels retreated towards the interior of the country.

A MURDER MYSTERY.

New York Police Believe They Have Discovered Another Guldensuppe Case—A Ghastly Find in the East River.

New York, Feb. 9.—The mutilated body of a man without a stitch of clothing on it was found in the East river Tuesday. Half of the head was missing, the right leg was cut off at the knee, and both arms were gone, having been cut off close to the shoulder. The police believe that another murder mystery of a similar character to the Guldensuppe case has been unearthed. The man had apparently been strangled to death, stabbed with some sharp instrument and then cut to pieces.

Around the neck were marks as though a rope had forced its way into the flesh. On the portion of the left leg remaining on the body were three sharp cuts, which might have been made with a stiletto. There were bruises on the back also.

The Trial of Zola.

Paris, Feb. 9.—In the trial of Emile Zola, growing out of his denunciation of the Esterhazy court-martial, Madame Dreyfus was called as a witness yesterday, but when Zola's lawyer asked her to tell under what circumstances she was told by Maj. Du Clam, in 1894, of her husband's arrest, the judge decided against the question being answered, holding that no question not pertaining to the indictment could be answered. Ex-President Casimir Perier, M. Le Blois and Scheurer Kestner gave testimony, but nothing startling was developed. Zola came near being mobbed after the trial.

DE LOME IS OUT.

His Resignation is Accepted by the Spanish Cabinet.

Demand for His Recall Was Made by Our Government as Soon as His Authorship of the Letter to Canalejas Was Fully Established.

Madrid, Feb. 11.—At a meeting of the Spanish cabinet held Thursday under the presidency of the queen regent, the minister for foreign affairs, Senor Gullon, read a dispatch from Senor De Lome, the Spanish minister at Washington, saying that the published letter to Senor Canalejas was written by him and that his position had become untenable and he begged the government to accept his resignation. The cabinet decided to accept the resignation of Senor De Lome and the ministers decided to telegraph to Senor De Lome, accepting his resignation and entrusting the first secretary with the conduct of the affairs of the legation.

Washington, Feb. 11.—The state department yesterday gave out for publication the substance of the cablegram sent Wednesday to Gen. Woodford, our minister to Madrid, in reference to the De Lome letter. The statement is as follows:

"There has appeared in the press a letter addressed by the Spanish minister to Mr. Canalejas. This letter the minister admits was written by him. It contains expressions concerning the president of the United States of such character as to end the minister's usefulness as a representative of his government in this country. Gen. Woodford, therefore, was instructed at once to say to the minister of state that the immediate recall of M. Dupuy De Lome is expected by the president."

In view of the news from Madrid of the acceptance of the resignation of the Spanish minister, it may be stated that our government is not disposed to split hairs over the method of the offending minister's retirement. In other words, it is not concerned as to whether he resigns or is recalled, so long as he leaves the capital.

It is said at the state department that there is no time limit within which Mr. De Lome must leave Washington, and being now only a private Spanish citizen he may take a reasonable time to arrange his affairs here without calling for criticism.

When inquiries were made at the Spanish legation as to how the letter reached the hands of the Cuban junta, it was said that the statements made by the junta as to Canalejas receiving the letter were false. Private inquiries, it was stated, had been made through a New York gentleman which had disclosed that Canalejas never saw the letter. This inquiry was sent by cable direct to Canalejas, now at Madrid, and he was asked if he had ever received a letter of the character described.

To this Canalejas answered that he never received the letter and knew nothing of its contents; that if he had received it he would have made an answer to the letter. There has never been an acknowledgement of an answer from Canalejas. After this statement direct from Canalejas the Spanish authorities regard it as plain that the letter was stolen in transit.

GOEBEL'S "FORCE" BILL.

Kentucky's Senate Passes a Political Measure that Causes Big Excitement in that State.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 11.—The state senate by a vote sufficient to pass a bill over a veto, yesterday passed the Goebel elections or "force" bill and sent it to the house, where it is nearly sure to go through in time to get a veto from the governor back and passed upon before an adjournment. This has created the wildest political excitement throughout the state, the republicans admitting that if the bill becomes a law they can never carry the state again.

The bill provides that all future elections shall be under the control of a state commission of three to be elected by the present legislature and to hold their offices for four years. They are to appoint three commissioners in each county, who shall in turn appoint all the registration officers for their respective counties. The democrats who pushed the measure aver that the Kentucky vote was stolen from Bryan in 1896, and that it never shall occur again through the election officers appointed by county judges in republican strongholds.

A Pack of Cowards.

Chicago, Feb. 11.—"That jury was a pack of cowards," said Adolph L. Luetgert yesterday. "If they had been men of nerve and character there would have been no compromise verdict. They did not decide the case on the law and the evidence. I am either guilty or I am innocent.

"If I am guilty I deserve death—they ought to hang me as high as Gilroy's kite. If I am innocent, I am entitled to my liberty. Luetgert is as innocent of the crime charged against him as any man in Chicago. There should have been no half-way verdict in this case."

Attorney Harmon, counsel for Luetgert, appeared before Judge Gary yesterday and asked for 30 days' time in which to file his motion for a new trial. Mr. Harmon declared he had just received information to the effect that Mrs. Luetgert still lives. He also intimated that some of the jurymen should have been disqualified. Gary allowed the defense until February 19 to prepare their motion.

Excited the Dons in Havana.

Havana, Feb. 11.—The publication of the news as to De Lome's letter produced a profound sensation in Havana. Not for a long time has any piece of news been the subject of such wide spread and absorbing attention. In all circles the letter is pronounced "indiscreet."

Shut Down Because of a Strike.

New York, Feb. 11.—The Summit, N. J., silk mill suspended operations yesterday and 250 employes are thrown out of work. The suspension is due to the fact that 100 weavers struck against a reduction of two cents per yard.

DRAWS A GLOOMY PICTURE.

An Army Officer Tells of Conditions Existing in the Gold Regions of Alaska.

Washington, Feb. 12.—The war department has made public the advices received from Capt. Ray, of the Eighteenth infantry, who was sent to Alaska to report on conditions in the mining country. The report embraces a period from October 3 to November 3 and is dated from Circle City and Fort Yukon. The report shows a serious state of affairs; that trouble is threatened at various places and that there is serious danger at some points of lack of food, owing to the failure of the transportation companies to get in sufficient supplies. Capt. Ray recommends the establishment of a post upon the upper river, and that the mouth of Mission or American creek be chosen as the site, with a sub-post if necessary at Circle City. On the food question he says:

"The question of food here is a very serious one and the action of the N. A. T. and T. Co. is causing much friction. I try to reconcile all differences peaceably and get all people who are without provisions down to Fort Yukon as soon as possible, where there is an abundance of food. I learn that while food is scarce in Dawson City, the miners in the outlying camps are fairly well supplied. While the situation is critical, I do not believe there will be any great loss of life beyond that incident to a climate so rigorous as this. That there will be much suffering along the river and the trail no one here will deny, but there is nothing that should cause undue anxiety among people in the states who have friends in this country."

"While here I am constantly being appealed to to act where I have no authority. I can only act as an arbitrator in the cause of peace. Appeals come to me to know when, if ever, the government is going to send in officials to enforce the law. Miners complain that they cannot perfect any title to their mines, owing to the absence of any land office. The departments are sending out commissions to commissioners, receivers and registers who cannot qualify for obvious reasons, the principal one being that there is no official qualified to administer an oath within a thousand miles of this place. A commissioner is powerless, as he has no power to enforce his decisions. I am only surprised that matters are not worse."

"I am satisfied that the greater part of the gold belt lies in our territory, along the range known as the Upper Ramparts. Along the Tananah, Manook creek, Birch creek and the head of Forty Mile creek there are diggings that will pay from $10 to $20 per day per man now lying idle, as they will not pay expenses at the present prices of food. I am satisfied that with adequate means of transportation and cheaper food this will develop into one of the greatest gold producing regions in the world."

THE INCIDENT IS CLOSED.

Our Government Will Not Demand an Apology from Spain Because of the De Lome Letter—The Latter Will Soon Leave This Country.

Washington, Feb. 12.—The following statement was given out at the state department Friday: "Gen. Woodford telegraphed that the minister's resignation had been accepted before he presented the telegram from the department. He adds that the first secretary at Washington will be placed in charge of the legation and a new minister will be appointed at once."

The personal incident growing out of the publication of De Lome's letter to Canalejas may be regarded as settled. This has been brought about by the foregoing cablegram sent by Minister Woodford. The officials here feel an interest in learning the details of the happenings in Madrid on Thursday and are waiting for Mr. Woodford's promised full report. But unless this should contain some statement that is not now expected, there is no disposition on the part of the government to protract the closing of this unpleasant incident, and it is not expected that anything in the nature of a demand for an apology will be made. If a graceful disclaimer should come it will be taken in the spirit in which it is made, the De Lome matter will be dropped and the relations between the state department and Spanish legation will run smoothly once more through the medium of Senor Du Bosc. It can be said for the president that he shows little personal concern in the matter and is not disposed to pursue Mr. De Lome in any personal spirit.

As the representative of Spain, Senor Don Juan Du Bosc called Friday at the state department and presented in writing the notification of the Spanish government that the resignation of Senor De Lome had been accepted, and that Senor Du Bosc was authorized to represent his government as charge d'affairs ad interim. The notification was purely formal, giving the facts of transfer, without mention of the incident leading up to it. Having assumed his duties, Mr. Du Bosc paid a call of respect to the state department authorities. He was not accompanied by Senor De Lome, who with this official act becomes a private citizen of Spain temporarily sojourning in this country.

After leaving this country the future plans of Mr. De Lome are not fixed. He would prefer not to go to Madrid, and unless the government commands him to go to the capital he probably will visit some other place and then go to his large estate near Valencia.

Novel Plan of Currency Revision.

Chicago, Feb. 12.—A novel suggestion for obtaining a national basis of compromise between advocates of the gold standard and their opponents is advanced by W. S. Harbert, of this city. The plan is for a circulating medium consisting of coin certificates, payable half in gold and half in silver—a $2 certificate for example to be redeemed by $1 in gold and $1 in silver. If the relative value of one metal should diminish, the value of the other, according to Mr. Harbert, would relatively increase and the value of the certificates payable in both metals jointly would be unaffected.

OHIO REPUBLICAN LEAGUE.

Its Annual Convention was Turbulent and Exciting—Recognition of Cuban Independence Demanded—Bushnell Eulogized.

Columbus, O., Feb. 12.—The Ohio Republican League convention, which was held in this city Friday, was one of the stormiest in the history of the league. About 200 delegates, representing 72 clubs, were in attendance. The factional feeling which marked the late senatorial contest cropped out. There were strenuous efforts to restore harmony, however, both the retiring president and the president-elect advising the members of the league to lay aside factional differences. Senator Foraker in his telegram to the league also made a plea for harmony. The Foraker and Bushnell element were dominant in the convention, however, and carried all their points.

Trouble was started early in the proceedings. President John J. Sullivan, in his opening address to the convention, referred to the great service which had been rendered the party in the last campaign by Gov. Bushnell, Senator Hanna and Lieut. Gov. Jones. Hon. Clay Drinkle, of Lancaster, criticised Mr. Sullivan's omission of Senator Foraker's name quite sharply, saying that one would not infer from Mr. Sullivan's speech that Ohio had a senior senator.

While there was a contest on some of the officers, the big fight of the convention was on the resolutions. The chairman of the committee on resolutions was Charles Griffin, of Toledo, and he drafted the report presented to the convention. The last three sections of the report precipitated the fight, led by A. S. Bickham, of Dayton. Despite the opposition, however, the original resolutions were adopted with the following addition: "We send greetings to President McKinley and Senators Hanna and Foraker and assure them of our heartiest support."

The sections objected to by the McKinley and Hanna adherents are as follows:

We indorse the Cuban resolution introduced and discussed February 9 by Senator Mason in the United States senate and hope that it will be promptly approved by the committee on foreign affairs, passed by the senate, and energetically carried into effect by our honored president, to the end that Cuban independence may quickly become an accomplished fact without being loaded down by an iniquitous bonded debt.

We cordially indorse every department of our state administration, particularly that of our beloved, level-headed and efficient governor, Gen. Asa S. Bushnell.

We indorse and approve the energetic and efficient efforts undertaken by Attorney General Monnett and the state senate to uncover and destroy unlawful and hurtful trusts, syndicates and combinations. We hope such effort will continue until all such hurtful trusts and combinations are uncovered and destroyed and that the general assembly will supplement such efforts by appropriate legislation.

The following officers were elected: President, W. E. Bundy, Cincinnati.

Vice presidents, John F. Goldenbogen, Cleveland; George W. Playford, Zanesville; Charles E. Gordon, Toledo, and John J. Williams, Portsmouth.

Secretary, George T. Crawford, Columbus.

Treasurer, John L. Means, Steubenville.

Delegates-at-large to the National league convention: John J. Sullivan, Warren; Charles Case, Columbus; C. B. Calderwood, Darke county; John Hopley, Bucyrus; George A. Myers, Cleveland; John S. Goodwin, East Liverpool.

The 11th annual Lincoln day banquet of the Ohio Republican league was held at the Chittenden hotel last night. It was not as large as previous gatherings of the kind.

ESTERHAZY'S GUILT.

It Appears to Have Been Proven by the Testimony of Col. Picquart in the Zola Trial.

Paris, Feb. 12.—In the Zola trial Friday, Col. Picquart testified that a telegram addressed to Count Esterhazy fell into his hands in May, 1896. This telegram was of a gravely compromising character and led him and other officers to investigate further. Comparison of the handwriting of Esterhazy with the original bordereau which convicted Dreyfus, he said, convinced him that the bordereau was from the hand of Esterhazy. Investigation of Esterhazy's correspondence confirmed this conclusion.

Witness secured positive evidence that this had been done and then, while making further inquiries, he was astonished by the publication of the bordereau in the Eclair. At this point the noise in the court room became so great that policemen had to clear the hall. After the interruption of the sitting, Col. Picquart said: "The interest of my chiefs suddenly slackened, and I was sent away on a secret official mission. This was after I had persisted in pursuing the investigation, despite the discouragements and the changed attitude of my superiors."

A Defeat for Sunday Racing.

St. Louis, Feb. 12.—The national assembly of the League of American Wheelmen last night finally adjourned after one of the most notable sessions ever held by that body. At this session the fight of President Isaac Potter for re-election was successful and the important question of local option in the matter of Sunday racing was again defeated.

Found Another Corpse in the Ruins.

Pittsburg, Feb. 12.—One more body has been recovered from the ruins of Wednesday night's fire. It is that of William Walrabenstein, a milkman. The list of missing is rapidly swelling, the latest number being placed at 38. The department of public works has advertised for additional men to clear away the ruins.

Sank by a Collision.

Hull, England, Feb. 12.—The passenger steamer Marabella, bound from this port for Hamburg, was sunk by collision with the British warship Galatea, in Hull Roads, Thursday evening. All the passengers and crew were saved. Forty horses on the Marabella were drowned.

Doubly Fatal Collision.

Menominee, Mich., Feb. 12.—In a collision of two log trains on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road Thursday night at Carney Spur, Conductor Anderson and Brakeman Toole were instantly killed and the engine and nine cars wrecked.

$500 Reward

The above Reward will be paid for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the party or parties who placed iron and slabs on the track of the Emporium & Rich Valley R. R., near the east line of Franklin Housler's farm, on the evening of Nov. 21st, 1891.

HENRY AUCHU, President.

88-tf.

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For Governor, 1898,
CHARLES W. STONE, of Warren.
[Subject to the decision of the Republican State Convention.]

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

There is no report yet from those silver statesmen who went to Japan last summer to try to find material to prove that that country acted unwisely in adopting the gold standard. Perhaps they are holding back their valuable information until the campaign of 1900.

February receipts under the Dingley law have thus far averaged a million dollars a day, and as the expenditures of the Government only average about that sum during the year, there is good reason to expect that the Treasury will soon begin to grow a surplus.

Sound-money men, whatever their past party affiliations, will cordially co-operate this fall in the nomination and election of men of their views on the currency question. This is made absolutely necessary by the fact that the Populists, Silverites, and Democrats are preparing to co-operate in the coming campaign for Members of Congress.

More than a dozen countries entered solemn protest at Washington during the discussion of the Dingley bill against the enactment of that measure, intimating broadly that if its protective duties were adopted it would compel action by those countries which would be to the disadvantage of our exportations to them. That this was mere empty threat is shown by developments since that time. The Dingley law was enacted without reference to the protests in question and it now develops that these countries have bought more from us since the enactment of the Dingley law than they did in the corresponding months of the preceding year under the Wilson law. The figures for January are not yet completed in detail, but for the five months of the Dingley law ending December 31, 1897, the exportations of the countries which protested against the Dingley bill were $42,247,048 in excess of those of the corresponding five months under the Wilson law in the preceding year.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15, 1898.

Some of Mr. Bryan's Democratic friends and associates who have had practical business experience in Mexico do not agree with the glowing picture which he brought back from that country, nor do they agree with his theory that the free coinage of silver is responsible for whatever of apparent or real prosperity exists there. Ex-Congressman McShane, who formerly represented the Omaha, Nebraska, district in Congress, but who now has large mining interests in Mexico and spends much of his time there, says that his friend Mr. Bryan is entirely mistaken in the conclusion at which he arrives. Considering the fact that Mr. McShane is a Democrat, a fellow-Nebraskan with Mr. Bryan, and has had practical business experience in Mexico for about as many years as Mr. Bryan spent days there in his recent trip, his conclusions concerning matters so elaborately discussed by Mr. Bryan on his return from the land of the 45-cent dollar are interesting. Mr. McShane has been spending a few days here renewing his acquaintance with members of Congress, and in conversation regarding Mr. Bryan's recent utterances regarding Mexican prosperity, he said:

"It is of this sort: The government is largely back of it, and to the paternal fostering of the Diaz administration it is mainly due. The government subsidizes breweries, railroads, industrial plants, and aids in every way to build up the material resources of the country. Money is used with a liberal hand, and as a consequence there is activity and great apparent prosperity. The fact that Mexico is on a silver basis does not figure: it can't help being on that kind of a basis, but I should be sorry to see the United States resort to any such policy.

"Ten years of experience in that country has forever set me against the adoption of a monetary system which is not only in disrepute among the leading nations of the world, but which is about to be discarded by countries like Japan, Brazil, and some of the smaller Spanish-American governments that were formerly on a silver basis. The masses in Mexico are in a worse condition than I trust will ever befall our laboring population. This I can explain by referring to matters that have come under my personal observation.

"When the Sherman purchasing act was in force, some seven years ago, silver was worth $1.21, and a United States dollar was worth in Mexico 100 cents in American money. The dollars of the two countries were on a parity. At this time we employed about 300 men in our mines, their pay ranging from $1 to $2.50 per day. It took approximately $10,000 a month to meet the pay-roll. The money to cancel this expense was shipped from Omaha, and it was exchanged for $10,000 of Mexican coin. We operated general merchandise stores along with our mining concern, and, at the time I speak of, sold to our Mexican employees bacon for 20 cents a pound.

"What are the conditions today? We still hire 300 men and give them exactly the same scale of wages that obtained prior to the slump in silver caused by the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman Act. Our pay-roll still aggregates $10,000 a month. To meet this we have shipped us a like sum of United States money, and here is where the point of difference comes in. Instead of exchanging that amount at our bank for its nominal equivalent we get for it not $10,000, but $22,000 of Mexican money. We have here made a gain of $12,000. Our employees still render us 100 cents' worth of work, for which they used to get 100 cents, and does as yet as far as the name goes, but in reality they receive less than half of what should be theirs, seeing that the Mexican coin in which they are paid has shrunk to less than half of its former value.

"But there is more still. When the Mexican miner goes to buy bacon he finds that in tendering payment he cannot buy it with depreciated money for 20 cents a pound; the price now is 45 cents. It would still be so if he could tender a dollar as good as that given him for his labor at the time of the repeal of the Sherman law. The $12,000 I spoke of simply comes out of the labor of the country, and when the toiling class of any nation is forced to such a condition it is stretching a point to call the people prosperous. If the fair and right thing were done by these hard-working miners their wages would be doubled. The man that now gets $2 a day is justly entitled to $4, but labor will bring only what price is fixed in market, like any commodity, and employers are not yet far enough advanced in philanthropy to voluntarily give more than the customary rate.

"So the talk about the prosperity of Mexico in so far as it applies to the vast body of its citizens—the common people—is a myth. If there is prosperity at all it is not due to the silver standard, but in spite of it."

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Free to Our Readers.

Our readers will be pleased to learn that the eminent physicians and scientist, Dr. Kilmer, after years of research and study, has discovered and given to the world a most remarkablo remedy, known as Swamp-Root, for the cure of kidney and bladder troubles; the generous offer to send a bottle free that all may test its wonderful merits without expense, is in itself sufficient to give the public confidence and a desire to obtain it. Swamp-Root has an established reputation as the most successful remedy, and is receiving the hearty endorsement of all up-to-date physicians, hospitals and homes. If our men and women readers are in need of a remedy of this kind no time should be lost in sending their name and address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., and receive a sample bottle and pamphlet, both sent absolutely free by mail. The regular sizes may be obtained at the drug stores. When writing please say you read this liberal offer in the CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

Fulton & Pearsall.

These up-to-date painters have consolidated their business and may be found at their shop in Parsons' Bazaar. Both are practical painters and will give prompt attention to all work entrusted to them. Estimates furnished for all kinds of house, sign and decorative painting as well as wall papering and frescoing. Especial attention given to out of town orders. 47tf.

There's Lots of 'Em.

A newspaper may publish column after column in laudation of a man or firm and they think it is only a duty you owe to the public to commend them; but print one line that can be construed as a reflection, and they are up on their high horse in a minute, and all the good things you have said count for naught, and yet a majority of people will claim that they like to see a paper fearless, independent and outspoken.

The Northwestern Lumberman in reviewing the situation in the hemlock region says in part: "A rising demand has been witnessed in respect to Pennsylvania hemlock throughout the last half of the season and prospects for next year are considered good."

Council Proceedings.

Adjourned meeting, Borough Council, Feb. 14, 1898. Present: Palmer, Tulis, Balcom, Burns, Warner, Day, Olmsted, Hacket, Thomas.

Moved by Mr. Hacket, seconded by Mr. Thomas, that a committee of three be appointed to meet surveyor A. H. Shafer and ascertain the boundaries of lot upon which the City Hall is erected. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Hacket, seconded by Mr. Balcom, that bill of Grant S. Wiley, of $25 for repairs to cemetery road be paid out of the Cemetery Fund. Carried.

On motion the Council then adjourned to meet Feb. 15th, 1898, at 7:30 o'clock, p. m.

C. J. GOODNOUGH, Sec.

Adjourned meeting, Borough Council, Feb. 15th, 1898. Present: Palmer, Balcom, Olmsted Burns, Tulis, Thomas, Hacket. Absent: Day and Warner.

Moved by Mr. Balcom, seconded by Mr. Burns, that the Borough of Emporium buy the lot of land adjoining the City Hall on the south and pay therefore $460.00. Being $260, for the interest of John Norris, Jr., in a contract for the said lot and together with $200, due the Philadelphia & Erie Land Co. The amount due John Norris, Jr., to be paid as follows: $100, cash and the balance in two equal payments at six and nine months respectively and the balance due the P. & E. Land Co., being payable at the rate of $25 every three months. Unanimously carried.

Moved by Mr. Hacket, seconded by Mr. Balcom, that the Secretary of Council and Presiding officer close the deal aforesaid and give such papers as may be necessary. Carried.

C. JAY GOODNOUGH, Sec.

Great Men and Tobacco.

Wise people do not condemn tobacco when used in moderation. Professor Huxley said, "Smoking is a comfortable and laudable practice, is productive of good, and there is no more harm in a pipe of tobacco than in a cup of tea." The late Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, at the end of one of his sermons, said, "I intend to smoke a good cigar to the glory of God before I go to bed to-night, for I have found intense pain relieved, a weary brain soothed and calm, refreshing sleep obtained by a cigar." Bishop Burnett remarked, "I always smoke while I write," and Bishop Fletcher said "I smother my cares in tobacco." Lord Clarendon avowed, "No man in Europe loves a good smoke better than I." Lord Brougham declared, "I certainly derived the greatest benefit from a pipe of tobacco." Thackeray commended tobacco as "one of the greatest comforts of my life—a kind companion, a gentle stimulant, an amiable anodyne, a cementer of friendship."

Somebody who likes to juggle with figures has computed from some basis that there are 10,000,000 in use in all the world, according to London Cycle. He goes on to say that if these wheels were placed in one procession, with thirty passing in a minute, it would take nearly a year, day and night, in passing a given point.

Wanted.

An intelligent salesman in every township. Exclusive territory. Send for particulars. C. S. Smith, 1213 Filbert street, Philadelphia.

Wanted.

An intelligent agent in every township to sell Mark Twain's new book. Big success; exclusive territory; send for terms. C. S. Smith, 1213 Filbert street, Philadelphia. 49-3t.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between S. E. Murry, F. P. Rentz, and F. P. Strayer, under the firm name of Murry, Rentz & Strayer, doing plumbing business, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be conducted by S. E. Murry, who will pay all debts of said firm and receive all monies due.

S. E. MURRY,
F. P. RENTZ,
F. P. STRAYER,

Emporium, Pa., Jan. 24th, 1898.—51-3t

BURPEE'S
Farm Annual for 1898

Leading American Seed Catalogue.

Brighter and better than ever before. Mailed FREE to any address.

W. ATLEE BURPEE & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Travelers Guide.

EMPORIUM & RICH VALLEY RAILROAD TIME TABLE, No. 3.
Taking Effect Monday, April 2d, 1894.

WESTWARD.					EASTWARD.		
5 P. M.	3 A. M.	1 A. M.	STATIONS.	2 A. M.	4 P. M.	6 P. M.
4 30	11 00	5 45	Emporium a	10 00	4 20	6 45
4 40	11 10	5 55	... Grangers, ...	9 50	4 10	6 35
4 45	11 15	6 00	Lawn View,	9 45	4 05	6 30
4 48	11 18	6 03	Rich Valley,	9 40	4 00	6 25
5 00	11 30	6 15	Lewis Run,	9 25	3 45	6 10
5 03	11 33	6 18	... Big Run, ...	9 22	3 42	6 07
5 10	11 40	6 25	... Elk Forks, ...	9 15	3 35	6 00
5 15	11 45	6 30	... Sandy, ...	9 12	3 32	5 57
5 22	11 52	6 37	Rustard Hol.,	9 07	3 27	5 52
5 30	12 00	6 45	Robison Run,	9 00	3 20	5 45
Sat'd'y Exp'es			.....			Sat'd'y Exp'es

Schedule of afternoon train on Saturday will be 1½ hours later than the above table.

CONNECTIONS.—Train No. 2 connects at Emporium with Erie Mail west on the P. & E. Division of the P. R. R., and with the Buffalo Mail, north on the W. N. Y. & P. R. R.

28-11-tf. JOSEPH KAYE, Supt.

"The Grand Scenic Route."

BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA R. R.

The shortest route to Williamsport, Philadelphia, Baltimore and all southern points. Quick time, close connections and first-class service.

Time Table taking Effect Dec. 5th, 1897.

West			MAIN LINE.			East.
5	3	1		2	4	6
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	ar. dp.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
.....	6 30	12 50	Bflo, W. N. Y. & P	.....	8 30	3 30
.....	3 51	10 28	Olean, "	.....	11 04	6 12
.....	3 40	10 20	Smethp't, "	.....	11 00	6 20
.....	2 50	9 28	Pt. Al'g'ny"	.....	12 05	7 13
8 10	.....	1 00	Emporium"	8 30	1 50	.....
7 38	2 10	8 55	ar. Kt'hng Smt dp	9 10	2 30	7 50
7 08	1 40	8 25	dp. Austin, ar.	.....	.....	8 20
.....	1 30	.....	ar. Austin dp.	9 40	2 58	.....
7 00	1 22	.....	....Costello, ...	9 50	3 05	.....
6 59	1 12	.....	...Nelson Run...	9 59	3 12	.....
6 36	12 58	.....	.....Logue.....	10 16	3 27	.....
6 23	12 45	.....	.....Hull.....	10 29	3 40	.....
6 00	12 22	.....	Cross Fork J'ct,	10 51	4 02	.....
5 20	11 42	.....	...Germania...	11 29	4 40	8 00
5 13	11 35	.....	dp. Galeton ..ar	11 35	4 48	A. M.
.....	11 25	.....	ar, " dp.	1 05	.....	7 10
5 00	11 10	.....	....Kilbourn....	1 17	.....	7 22
4 45	10 55	.....	...Brookland,...	1 32	.....	7 36
4 28	10 38	.....	Newfield Jct.	1 50	.....	7 57
.....	6 30	.....	dp Coudersp't ar	3 35	.....	8 43
.....	11 35	.....	ar " dp	1 00	.....	8 30
.....	10 05	.....	dp. Ulysses. ar	2 10	.....	8 50
.....	2 10	.....	ar " dp	10 05	.....	7 42
4 09	10 19	.....	West Bingham,	2 06	.....	8 14
3 58	10 08	.....	dp. Genesee. ar	2 18	.....	8 26
.....	.....	.....	ar " dp	.....	.....	.....
.....	3 38	.....	Canist'o, W N Y & P	9 12	.....	.....
9 12	9 12	.....	dp " ar	3 38	.....	12 09
5 57	11 10	.....	ar Oswayo "	1 35	.....	6 45
1 35	7 40	.....	dp " "	5 57	.....	11 10
3 58	10 08	.....	ar. Genesee. dp	3 18	.....	8 26
3 53	10 03	.....	ar. Shonge....	2 24	.....	8 31
3 30	9 40	.....	dp Wellsville ar	2 46	.....	8 52
12 25	8 00	.....	dp H'rn'lsv'il' ar	5 20	.....	10 00
8 10	.....	.....	dp Buffo, Erie ar	8 00	.....	12 50

ANSONIA BRANCH.

55	53	51		50	52	54
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
4 40	12 55	10 25	ar. Galeton dp	8 40	11 40	2 60
4 20	12 40	10 12	..... Gaines.....	8 53	11 52	2 26
3 50	12 20	9 50	dp. Ansonia. ar	9 15	12 10	3 00
1 10	.....	7 10	W'mport F B R R	12 05	3 10	.....
4 30	.....	11 30	...Phila, P & R....	6 23	10 12	.....
.....	11 35	8 40	Wellsboro, P B R R	10 20	.....	4 20
.....	10 25	7 40	dp. Corning. ar	11 20	.....	5 30

Additional train leaves Galeton at 6 20 p. m., arriving at Ansonia at 7 15 p. m., Williamsport 10 10 p. m.; Philadelphia 7 12 a.m., Wellsboro 8 55 p. m.

Returning leaving Ansonia 7 30 p. m., arriving at Galeton at 8 05 p. m. This train connects at Ansonia with Fall Brook No. 7, leaving Corning at 5 20 p. m., Wellsboro 6 50 p. m.

CROSS FORKS BRANCH.

43	41			40	42
P. M.	A. M.		STATIONS.	P. M.	P. M
3 20	9 00	.....	ar dp.	12 22	6 00
2 20	8 00	.....	Cross F'k Junc.	1 22	7 00
			dp Cross Fork ar.		

All trains run daily except Sunday.

CONNECTIONS.

At Keating Summit with W. N. Y. & P. R. R. for all points north and south.

At Galeton with A. & P. R. R. for Westfield and Addison.

At Ansonia with Fall Brook R. R. for all points north and south.

At Newfield Junction with C. & P. A. R. R. west for Coudersport, east for Ulysses and points on Cowanesque Valley branch of Fall Brook R. R.

At Genesee for points on the New York & Pennsylvania R. R.

At Wellsville with Erie R. R. for points east and west.

H. C. UNDERHILL, Gen'l Pass. Agt. Buffalo, N. Y.
C. W. GOODYEAR, Gen'l Man'gr Buffalo.
CHARLES E. DAVIS,
Divison Pass. Agt. Wellsville, N. Y.

Special Two Weeks Clearing Out Sale.

Men's Clothing,
Boys' Clothing,
Children's Clothing,
Men's Furnishings,
Hats, Caps Shoes.
Everything in the store regardless of cost.
Sale lasts positively only two weeks.

Here are a Few of the Many Bargains.

Men's Black Clay Worsted suits, former price $14, now - - - **$10**

Men's Overcoats formerly $8.50, now - **$5.00**

Men's suits, former price $8.00, now - **$4.50**

Children's suits from $1.00 up.

Boys' knee pants form 19c upwards.

Men's Cotton half hose 6 pairs for 25c.

Men's Suspenders 10 cents.

John Soble,

Opposite Post-office, Emporium, Pa.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.

The American Block.
BUFFALO, N. Y.

About Our Book and Stationery Department.

We solicit mail orders for books and stationery. We will gladly quote you our prices at any time for any book or books published, and we can always supply you with the best writing paper and stationery at very low prices. We do card engraving in the best form for much less than usual prices.

SOME BOOK PRICES.

Quo Vadis, the authorized and unabridged edition, cloth binding, illustrated 50c., postage 12c.

The same in paper covers 18c., postage 7c.

The Prince of the House of David, new edition cloth, illustrated, 19c, postage 6c.

The Prince of the House of David, new edition, cloth, illustrated, 19c, postage 6c.

The Beth Book, by Sarah Grand, published at $1.50, our price $1.10c, postage 12c.

The Story of an untold Love, by Paul Leicester Ford, published at $1.25, our price 95c.. postage 9c.

Corleone, by F. Marion Crawford, 2 vols., $1.40, postage 17c.

The Seats of the Mighty, by Gilbert Parker, $1.20, postage, 11c.

The Choir Invisible, by James Lane Allen, published at $1.50, our price, $1.15 postage 8c.

The Chautauqua Books, for course 1898, 5 vols., $4.50 the set, expressage 25c.

Pelonbet's Notes on the International Sunday School Lessons for 1898, 85c, postage 12c.

Subscriptions for all magazines and periodicals are received at publishers' rates.

Stationery.

Our "Swan Vellum," and "Swan Satin" are high-class writing papers, made in four sizes—"Joseph" and "Billet" sizes, 40c box of 5 quires. Envelopes to correspond, 40c box of 125.

"Octavo" size, 50c. a box; envelopes 50c.

Our "Swan Everwyn" and "Swan Feather" are smooth and rough linen papers made only in octavo and commercial sizes, ruled and plane, 30c and 35c the 5 quire packets, envelopes 7c and 8c packet.

"Swan Seconds" in octavo and commercial sizes, ruled and plain, 18c pound packet, envelopes 5c and 6c a packet.

Papeteries of new square shaped paper and envelopes in fashionable tints, azure, heliotrope, cream and mazarin 15c box, worth 20c, postage 8c.

The same in larger size 20c. worth 30c, postage 10c.

Papeteries of initial paper with envelopes, all initials, new and beautiful, all colors 40c box, worth 50c.

The same illuminated in gold and colors, square paper 55c box, worth 75c.

Card Engraving.

Plate and 50 cards for $1.25, postage 6c. Engraving address line 30c extra.

50 cards from your own plate 55c, postage 6c.

100 cards from your own plate 95c, pvstage 11c.

Specimens of engraving and sizes of cards forwarded on application.

Monograms and address dies sunk from $1.50 upwards. Stamping in any color 50c for 120 sheets, or 90c in gold and silver.

ADAM, MELDRUM & ANDERSON CO.,
The American Block.

C. B. HOWARD & CO. | C. B. HOWARD & CO.

IF YOU DOUBT, TRY US.

You perhaps have some doubt about what we can do for you in our store. You are not certain, maybe, how we can sell high grade goods at prices we name. The only way to be convinced is to come and look at our goods and see what they are. No matter what your prejudice may be, you will be convinced and it will be to your advantage to start now and examine our stock of staple and fancy Dress Goods, Flannels, Muslins, Ginghams, etc.

Our new goods are arriving and we have figured the price down to command the attention of the public. If you look at the goods you cannot fail to find what you want at very low prices.

NEW PLAIDS.

We have received another lot of these Cotton Plaids. Call and get the pick of the lot at 12c the yard.

MUSLINS.

Remember we have the staple brands and widths in the market, and will not be undersold by any house in the city.

OUTING FLANNEL.

Just received anotherl ine of light weight Outings, very pretty styles, at 8c the yard.

GINGHAMS.

We have a full line of excellent Ginghams, Lancaster's and Parkhill, in both Apron and Dress Checks. Come and examine them.

GIVE US A CALL.

C. B. HOWARD & CO. | C. B. HOWARD & CO.

Old Reliable Drug Store.

Owing to the very liberal patronage I have had from our people and in view of the hard times I will until MAY 1st, reduce the price of Physicians Prescriptions as follows, viz:

All 1 oz. mixtures, regular price, 20 to 15
All 2 oz. mixtures, regular price, 25 to 19
All 3 oz. mixtures, regular price, 35 to 25
All 4 oz. mixtures, regular price, 45 to 30
All 6 oz. mixtures, regular price, 65 to 50
All 8 oz. mixtures, regular price, 85 to 65

And a corresponding reduction on all packages of Powders, Pills, Ointments Also liberal discount on all Patent Medicines, Baby Foods, Perfumes, Toilet and Fancy Articles and extra liberal discount on Fountain Syringes, Hot Water Bottles, Atomizers and Nursing Bottles.

I will guarantee my goods to be strictly fresh and equal to any goods in the market.

Thirty years experience in the town of Emporium is sufficient evidence of competency. If you wish to avail yourself of the liberal offer, leave your Physician's Prescriptions and drug trade in general at the OLD RELIABLE DRUG STORE.

L. TAGGART.

H. S. LLOYD.

General Supply Depot for

BOOKS, STATIONERY, WALL PAPER, FISHING TACKLE AND POPULAR BICYCLES.

A LINE TO PAPA

is as welcome to him as our display of stationery is pleasing to the public. There are many reasons for this agreeable fact. First, our assortment is complete. It is also a triumph of fine qualities. Further than this, everything we sell goes at a price that's most welcome to the buyer. One must travel long and far to duplicate the opportunities of purchase which we present. Buying derives a double satisfaction from the knowledge that it couldn't be done better.

H. S. LLOYD,

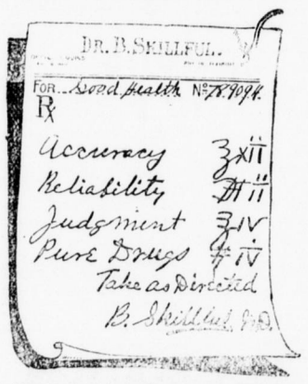
R. C. DODSON,

—THE—

Druggist,

EMPORIUM, PA.

TRUSTWORTHY INGREDIENTS.



For a trustworthy prescription the necessary ingredients are not the medicines alone, but the exactness, cleanliness, purity of the respective parts also. By long and unwearied persistence in doing th ngs right, we have built a reputation along these lines of which we are and may well be proud. The purest and best drug supplies and latest reliable discoveries always to be found here.

THE FAIR!

Ladies Winter Wrappers and Shirt Waists.

There is no end of pleasant surprises in our new stock. Anyone and everyone can find what will please them immensely and satisfy them completely in the splendid aggregation of novelties.

The patterns are exceedingly handsome and all new, the workmanship as good as can be desired and the prices,—well, you can't approach them elsewhere.

H. A. ZARPS & CO.

EMPORIUM
MILLING COMPANY.

PRICE LIST.

Emporium, Pa., Jan. 5, 1898.

NEMOPHILA, per sack,	$1 50
Graham, "	75
Rye, "	60
Buckwheat, "	55
Patent Meal, "	40
Coarse Meal, per 100,	90
Chop Feed, "	90
Middlings, "	90
Bran, "	90
Corn, per bushel,	50
White Oats, per bushel,	35

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

Contributions invited. That which you would like to see in this department, let us know by postal card, letter, or personally.

Miss Ada Hockley has returned from Buffalo.

B. W. Green has been attending court at Coudersport this week.

John E. Smith, of Sterling Run, was in town on Wednesday.

Jas. P. McNarney goes to Buffalo to-day to visit for a day or two.

Mrs. T. F. Moore and daughter visited Renovo friends on Saturday.

Judge Bonham is confined to his residence quite seriously ill.

Fred Julian is doing the South in the interest of the Climax Powder Co.

Attorney S. W. Smith was transacting business in Emporium on Monday.

Jas. Reed, of Austin, visited friends in town the fore part of last week.

Miss Parthenia Sage, of Brooklyn, N. Y., is guest of M. M. Larrabee and family.

Mrs. Lewis Dininny has joined her husband at Buffalo, where he is employed.

D. C. Hayes has been visiting old friends at Binghamton, N. Y., the past week.

Miss Hollis Taggart goes to Buffalo to-day, to accept a position as telegraph operator.

Mrs. Benedict and Mrs. Bisel left yesterday for Washington, D. C., to visit friends.

Jno. Cummerford and family have moved into one of Mr. Tulis' houses on Fourth street.

H. H. Mullin and wife, and Miss Jennie Gould, are taking in the sights at Washington this week.

Mr. Wiley Barrows, of Austin, has accepted the position of pharmaceutist in L. Taggart's drug store.

Misses Laura and Maud Evans, who have been visiting their sisters in Emporium, return to Philadelphia to-day.

Miss Etta Soble leaves to-day to visit relatives at Rochester, Elmira and Buffalo. She will be absent several weeks.

Frank Luphart, returned last week to Emporium, from Pittsburg, where he has been employed for the past five years.

Mrs. Emma Morehouse and Miss Rose Seger returned to Pittsburg last Friday, after visiting their parents, N. Seger and family, at this place.

N. B. Whittemore, of Binghampton, N. Y., formerly engaged in lumber business at this place, was visiting friends in Emporium this week.

Mrs. W. Bullock, of Schoharie, N. Y., and Mrs. A. C. Garrett, of Sidney Centre, N. Y., are guests of their daughter and sister, Mrs. S. G. Ostrum, on Whittemore Hill.

Chas. Soble, who has visited his parents in town the past month, returned on Monday to Buffalo to resume his work as stenographer with a steamship company.

Hon. B. W. Green, of Emporium, the Republican candidate for president judge of Cameron county, was in town on legal business the latter part of the week.—Coudersport Enterprise.

S. G. McElwain, one of the most active Republicans of Driftwood, was in Emporium on Saturday, attending the meeting of the Republican County Committee and called to see the PRESS.

Rev. J. H. McAdams was called to Albany, N. Y., last Friday by a telegram imforming him that his brother was at the point of death. Since writing the above we learn that the latter died last Monday.

Dr. W. H. Ulsh, of Driftwood, was a spectator at the meeting of the Republican County Committee last Saturday. He made the PRESS a social visit. Dr. Ulsh is a very intelligent young man and will make his mark in his profession.

Our greatly respected townsman, H. C. Olmsted, visited Coudersport last week and assisted in the rendition of "Miles Standish." A chorus of forty voices accompanied. We understand Mr. Olmsted's well trained voice captured the audience, which was composed of Coudersport's best citizens.

Capt. J. C. Johnson, of Emporium, who is a candidate for judicial honors in the 25th Judicial district (composed of Clinton, Cameron and Elk counties), was a visitor in town Tuesday. The *Miner* earnestly hopes that the Captain may be successful in his aspirations as he is a staunch Republican.—Smethport *Miner*.

Ex-County Commissioner Jno. A. Wykoff, of Grove, was a visitor to the PRESS office last Saturday, while attending the meeting of the County Committee. Mr. Wykoff is one of Grove's most substantial citizens and takes a lively interest in public affairs. The PRESS force are always pleased to meet him, as well as his many Emporium friends.

Henry Martindale, the heavy-weight Sizerville hotel man, was in town Monday.... Mrs. M. C. Earl, of Minneapolis, Minn., is a guest of Mrs. Jas. A. McKean.... Henry C. Crawford, the well-known Sizerville lumberman, was in town Monday.—Smethport Democrat.

John Day, Sr., returned last week from a visit to his old Massachusetts home.

Mason Hill Letter.

David Marsh's new palace is about completed.

W. J. Miller had business at Emporium on Saturday.

Our teacher is making extensive preparations for an entertainment.

Messrs. Howard and Lloyd, of Emporium, had business here on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Russell visited friends on Huston Hill, Wednesday.

Everything goes but the baby carriage, and that's got to be pushed; so saieth George.

The east and west end sleighriding parties have begin to pull ears, notwithstanding the treaty of peace that was signed last winter.

David Ives, of East Third street had business at Medix Run, the latter part of the week.

O. B. Tanner had the misfortune to get his left arm broken, while running logs for S. D. Billings in Johnson Run, on Saturday last.

The oyster supper at Mrs. C. W. Williams' on Friday night was considered "out of sight," by those who participated.

A sleigh load of "old people" of this place took supper with W. P. Barr on Huston Hill, one night last week.

Walter Bar has turned his law office into an ice house and will furnish ice next summer, free of charge within the city limits.

George still hands around the Havana's, since he is the proud and happy father of a bouncing boy. He says the lad will be a help to him and his father in his old days.

The Hon. Judge Huntley Miller, of this place, announces himself a candidate for President Judge of this 25th Judicial district, subject to the rules governing the Prohibition party.

"Con Lemuel" had an awful spasm last week and in an attempt to say something wrote one of the worst articles ever penned in the storm centre of ignorance. He said it would not do to run a poor farm on the same principle that a majority of the Mason Hill farms are conducted. Now, we don't pretend to farm like the great western farmer, but we always have all we want to eat, whether we raise it, buy it or steal it, and don't ask the county to build a poor house for our own especial benefit. He says farming is a science. I will admit that but when we have a year like last year (oats struck with the rust, buckwheat killed by the sun, potatoes struck with the blight, fruit, cabbage all club root, hay, wheat and rye rotted in the field by the continuous wet weather, (how can a man in this rough, rocky, bleak, mountainous country make a living altogether on a farm? He also criticised Mr. Brooks' chicken story. He says he knows of a farm that two years ago raised 1,300 bushels of corn on ten acres. I think he exaggerated that story about half, because we have as good farms and farmers as there are in the county and they say seventy-five bushels per acre is an exceptionally good crop, while most farms only yield 40 or 50 bushels per acre. He also says everybody are in ignorance because they can't see the poor house question in the same light as he sees it. A man would be a fool to preach up a doctrine that would be detrimental to his own benefit; and now I will say as the Dents Run scribbler said, that perhaps friend "Con" has a farm for sale (this is no doubt the farm that raised 1,300 bushels of corn) or never owned any property, or still better probably he contemplates going to the poor house, if there be one established DING.

Feb. 14, 1898.

Sterling Run Letter.

James Mason is somewhat under the weather.

S. S. Hacket, of the *Independent*, was canvassing our town Saturday.

D. B. Peterson, of Cameron, had business in town last week.

Dr. Smith made us a professional call Sunday.

A number of our young people enjoyed themselves immensely at the home of Miss Cora Mason, last Friday evening.

We are glad to note that our old friend Patrick Killeen is improving from his recent illness.

Miss Bessie Kissell visited Emporium between trains, Saturday.

Postmaster Lewis, R. Frank and son Gregg, were passengers to the county seat, Saturday.

Miss Mae Darrin has returned from a few day's visit with Emporium friends.

Some low-lived scoundrel entered C. C. Craven's barn, one night last week, and cut his cow's tail off. The workhouse is too good for such a villain.

Sam'l Ebersole, Jr., who has been working at Straits, Pa., for the last three months, returned home Sunday evening, for election.

RIP.

Huston Hill.

Snow all gone.

Plenty of mud.

Warren and John says, "The taffy ain't good." Not muchwonder.

Mrs. Maud and Alizina Barr were the guests of Mrs. Tina Miller, on Wednesday.

Wonder what takes the school dad over to Powell's so often?

Mr. A. S. Bailey is selling stoves. He makes a good agent; is a good talker and is having remarkable success—selling from six to eight ranges daily.

Huntley Miller and Orlo Miller sawed nine cords of wood in four hours last Saturday.

Harvey Hicks and Norman Strait started for Marshfield, Tioga county, last Friday. The distance is forty-eight miles across the mountains.

Wonder what takes Omer down to Hanscom's so often?

Hanscom is going to grow seventy-five bushels of strawberries this year. Last year he grew sixty bushels and sold fifty bushels at ten cents per quart.

Last Wednesday night the pumpkin rig came into town, arousing our citizens from their peaceful slumbers by their yelling, crowing and singing. The rig came from Mason Hill. Judging from the noise they made they were out serenading, instead of sleighriding. The next time you come don't make so much noise.

BALL BABY.

Rich Valley Notes.

Editor Press:—

Joseph Housler, of Lock Haven, came up Saturday to see his many friends.

Mrs. Lydia A. Lewis went to Cameron last Saturday returning on mail Sunday morning.

The nights are dark and the roads are very muddy but the prayer meetings are going on as usual.

Another little lady has come to live in our valley; this time at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Lu. Wheaton.

G. E. Housler has sold his farm and is moving into one part of his father's house.

There was once a certain king who made an image and then made a law that all people and nations should worship the image, and all who would not worship should be cast into a fiery furnace. This was the law of the land but there were three men who refused to obey this law, because the law of God said they should not make images nor worship them. Ex. 20; 4, 5. So they were cast into the furnace, but the only effect the fire had upon them was to burn the thongs with which they were bound and set them free, because they refused to obey the law of the land when it was contrary to the law of God. See Daniel, third chapter.

There was another king who made a law that no man should ask a petition of any God or man for thirty days, except of this king. But it was contrary to God's law and one man refused to obey, but kneeled and prayed to God three times a day, just as he had done before. He was cast into a den of lions; but God sent an angel and shut the lion's mouths, because he refused to obey the laws of the land when they conflicted with the laws of God. See Daniel 6. Then the apostles were forbidden by those in authority to preach in the name of Jesus; but God had commanded them to preach. And Peter and the other apostles answered and said: "We ought to obey God rather than men." Acts 5; 29.

Now did these men do right in refusing to obey the law of the land? They certainly did, as every honest Bible student will admit. Then is there not a lesson in this for us? If we refuse to obey the law of the land we will probably be punished but we dare not do otherwise when it is contrary to the law of God. We will obey God's law and leave the result with Him. We are thankful that "the God who lived in Daniel's time is just the same to-day." And He is able to deliver those who put their trust in Him.

Feb. 15, 1898. ADINA.

Mothers Friend. What is it? Much has been said and written about it but the half has not been told. It is a remedy which if used by Expectant Mothers robs the ordeal through which they all have to pass of an incredible amount of suffering and makes her recovery more rapid.

"If a price can be placed on pain, "Mother's Friend" is worth its weight in gold as an alleviator. My wife suffered more in ten minutes with either of her other two children than she did altogether with her last, having previously used four bottles of "Mother's Friend." It is a blessing to any expectant mother, says a customer."

HENDERSON DALE, Druggist,
Carmi, Ill.

If any lady who desires to investigate the merits of Mother's Friend will send their address we will mail to her free of charge our little book containing valuable information and voluntary testimonials.

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.,
Atlanta, Ga.

Sold by druggists.

HOUSE-KEEPERS ATTENTION!

This is the Brand,
The Miller planned
To be the finest in the land.

Now East and West,
His skill attest,
And Pillsbury's Best leads all the rest.

If the inscription on your sack of flour is like the above, you have the best flour in the world and ought to have the best bread. Better look and see, and if not, go at once to

DAY'S

and procure a sack of

World Famous, Pillsbury's Best.

There are others, but none so good.

J. H. DAY,

23 Fourth St.,
Emporium, Pa.

R. SEGER & SON

FASHIONABLE

CLOTHIERS,

We take great pleasure this week in announcing to the people of Cameron county, that we have just received the most beautiful and complete line of

SPRING GOODS,

Ever placed in Emporium. We have spared no expense in buying the BEST CLASS of goods on the market.

We desire to call the attention of the public to our Show Windows and examine all the latest novelties of spring.

OUR FEDORA HATS,

In all shapes and colors are a thing of beauty and something shich all, both young and old should wear this spring.

OUR SATIN LINED SUITS

For Easter are among the choice offerings we are now displaying. These are of the highest grade of ready-made clothing and best workmanship.

OUR NECK WEAR,

Comprises all the latest novelties in Plaids, Stripes and Polkadots and is the most up-to-date line we have ever handled. In a word throughout our entire department we have nothing but the best to offer and will take great pleasure in showing our goods if you will but call.

R. SEGER & SON,

One door east of Bank.

Travelers Guide.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD DIVISION.
In effect November 28, 1897.

TRAINS LEAVE EMPORIUM EASTWARD,

8 20 A. M.—Train 8 week days for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6.22 P. M., New York 9.50 P. M., Baltimore 6.00 P. M., Washington 7.15 P. M. Pullman Parlor car from Williamsport to Philadelphia and passenger coaches from Kane to Philadelphia and Williamsport to Baltimore and Washington.

3 20 P. M.—Train 6 week days for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 A. M., New York 7.33 A. M. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7:30 A. M.

8 57 P. M.—Train 4 Daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations arriving at Philadelphia 6.52 A. M., New York 9.33 A. M., weekdays, (10.28 A. M. Sunday; Baltimore 6.20 A. M., Washington 7.40 A. M. Pullman sleeping cars from Erie and Williamsport to Philadelphia and Williamsport to Washington. Passengers in sleeper for Baltimore and Washington will be transferred into Washington sleeper at Williamsport. Passenger cars from Erie to Philadelphia and Williamsport to Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5:10 A. M.—Emporium Junction—Train 9 week days for Erie, Ridgway, DuBois, Clermont and intermediate stations.

10 25 A. M.—Train 3 Daily for Erie and week days for DuBois and intermediate stations.

6 25 P. M.—Train 15, week days for Kane and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR EMPORIUM FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 9 leaves New York 5:50 p. m., Philadelphia 8:50 p. m., Washington 7:20 p. m., Baltimore 8:40 p. m., arriving at Emporium Junction 5:10 a. m., week days, with Pullman Sleepers and passenger coaches, from Philadelphia to Erie and from Washington and Baltimore to Williamsport.

Train 3 leaves New York 7.40 p. m., Philadelphia 11.20 p. m., Washington 10.40 p. m. Baltimore 11.50 p. m., daily, arriving at Emporium 10.25 a. m., with Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars from Philadelphia to Williamsport, and passenger coaches from Philadelphia to Erie and Baltimore to Williamsport on Sundays only Pullman Sleepers from Philadelphia to Erie.

Train 15 leaves Philadelphia 8.30 a. m., Washington 7.30 a.m., Baltimore 8.50 a. m., Wilkesbarre 10:15 A. M., week days, arriving at Emporium 6.25 P. M., with Parlor car from Philadelphia to Williamsport, and passenger coaches from Philadelphia to Kane.

RIDGWAY & CLEARFIELD RAILROAD and Connections.

(Week days.)

SOUTHWARD.			Stations.	NORTHWARD	
A. M.		A. M.		P. M.	P. M.
8 50	....	4 00	....Renovo....	5 00	10 20
9 43	....	4 41	...Driftwood...	4 03	9 30
10 20	....	5 10	Emporium Junc	3 25	9 00
11 02	....	5 52	...St. Marys...	2 40	8 19
11 15	....		.....Kane.....	12 15	9 05
11 36	....		....Wilcox....	11 51	8 42
11 49	....		..Johnsonburg..	11 36	8 27
12 10	....	6 20	..Ridgway,....	8 50	8 00
12 17	....	6 27	..Island Run..	8 43	7 52
12 22	....	6 32	Carman Trnfer	8 38	7 47
12 31	....	6 41	..Croyland....	8 29	7 38
12 35	....	6 45	..Shorts Mills..	8 26	7 33
12 39	....	6 48	..Blue Rock...	8 22	7 30
	....	6 50	Vinyard Run..	8 19	....
12 43	....	6 53	....Carrier....	8 17	7 26
12 53	....	7 02	..Brockwayville.	8 08	7 17
12 57	....	7 06	...Lanes Mills..	8 02	7 12
1 07	....	7 14	..Harveys Run..	7 54	7 04
1 15	....	7 20	..Falls Creek..	7 50	7 00
1 40	....	7 35	....DuBois....	7 40	6 40
1 20	....	7 25	..Falls Creek...	7 00	6 55
1 35	....	7 40	..Reynoldsville..	6 45	6 40
2 11	....	8 16	..Brookville ..	6 09	6 04
3 05	....	9 10	New Bethlehem	5 26	5 10
3 50	....	9 55	..Red Bank....	....	4 25
6 30	....	12 40	...Pittsburg...	....	1 40
P. M.	....	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager.
J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

WESTERN NEW YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILWAY.

Time Table In Effect April 18, 1897.

Trains leave Emporium for Keating-Port Allegany, Coudersport, Smethport, Eldred, Bradford, Olean and Buffalo, connecting at Buffalo for points East and West.

Buffalo Express, daily except Sunday 8.30 A. M.
Mail, (103) daily except Sunday.....1.50 P. M.

Train No. 103 (mail) will connect at Olean with River Division for Allegany, Bradford, Salamanca Warren, Oil City and Pittsburg.

Call on E. C. DAVISON, Agent, Emporium, for time tables or other information.

R. BELL, Gen'l Supt.
J. A. FELLOWS, Gen'l Pass'ngr & Ticket Agt. Mooney Brisbane Building, Cor. Main and Clinton Streets, Buffalo, N. Y.

TIME TABLE No. 23.

COUDERSPORT & PORT ALLEGANY R. R.

Taking effect June 15th, 1897.

EASTWARD.

STATIONS.		10	4	6	2
		P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Port Allegany,	Lv.	3 15	7 18	.....	12 10
Coleman,		○○	○○	.....	*12 15
Burtville,		*3 30	7 29	.....	12 22
Roulette,		3 40	7 36	.....	12 29
Knowlton's,		*3 45	○○	.....	*12 34
Mina,		3 55	7 46	.....	12 41
Olmsted,		*4 00	*7 50	.....	*12 46
Hammonds,		○○	○○	.....	*12 51
Coudersport.	Ar.	4 15	7 57	.....	12 55
	Lv.			6 30	1 00
North Coudersport,		.....	.....	○○	*1 05
Frink's,		.....	.....	*6 40	*1 14
Colesburg,		.....	.....	*6 46	1 20
Seven Bridges,		.....	.....	*6 50	*1 24
Raymonds's,		.....	.....	*7 01	1 36
Gold,		.....	.....	7 06	1 42
Newfield,		.....	.....	*7 10	1 45
B. & S. Junction,		.....	.....	7 13	1 50
Perkins,		.....	.....	*7 16	*1 53
Carpenter's,		.....	.....	○○	*1 56
Crowell's,		.....	.....	*7 21	*2 00
Ulysses,	Ar.	.....	.....	7 30	2 10

WESTWARD.

STATIONS.		1	5	3	
		A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	.....
Ulysses,	Lv.	7 42	2 30	10 05	.....
Crowell's,		*7 51	*2 40	*10 17	.....
Carpenter's,		○○	*2 42	*10 20	.....
Perkins,		*7 54	*2 45	*10 25	.....
B. & S. Junction,		7 57	2 50	10 30	.....
Newfield,		*8 00	2 54	*10 35	.....
Gold,		8 04	2 56	10 42	.....
Raymond's		*8 07	2 59	*10 47	.....
Seven Bridges,		*8 19	*3 11	*11 05	.....
Colesburg,		*8 21	3 15	*11 10	.....
Frink's,		*8 28	*3 22	*11 17	.....
North Coudersport,		○○	*3 30	*11 27	.....
Coudersport,	Ar.	8 43	3 35	11 35	.....
	Lv.	8 45	6 00	P. M. 1 30	.....
Hammonds,		○○	○○	*1 34	.....
Olmsted,		*8 51	*6 06	*1 40	.....
Mina,		8 55	6 10	1 45	.....
Knowlton's,		○○	*6 18	○○	.....
Roulette,		9 05	6 22	1 57	.....
Burtville,		9 13	6 30	2 10	.....
Coleman,		○○	*6 36	○○	.....
Port Allegany,		9 24	6 40	2 35	.....

(*) Flag stations. (○○) Trains do not stop.

Connections—At Ulysses with Fall Brook R'y. for points north and south, At Newfield Junction with Buffalo & Susquehanna R. R., north of Wellsville, south of Galeton and Ansonia. At Port Allegany with W. N. Y. & P. R. R., north for Buffalo, Olean, Bradford and Smethport; south for Keating Summit, Austin, Emporium and Penn'a R. R., points.

B. A. McCLURE, Gen'l Supt.
Coudersport, Pa.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH RAILWAY

THE SHORT LINE BETWEEN BUFFALO, ROCHESTER SALAMANCA, RIDGWAY, DUBOIS, PUNXSUTAWNEY, AND ALL POINTS IN THE NORTH, EAST AND WEST.

On and after Nov. 25, 1894, passenger trains will depart from Johnsonburg daily except Sunday, as follows:

10:30 a. m.—Accommodation, for Mt. Jewett, Bradford and intermediate stations.

8:58 a. m.—Accommodation, for Ridgway, Brockwayville, DuBois and Punxsutawney.

10:30 a. m.—Rochester Mail, for Mt. Jewett, Bradford, Salamanaca, Buffalo and Rochester.

3:35 p. m.—Mail, for Ridgway, Brockwayville, DuBois, Punxsutawney and intermediate stations.

3:55 p. m.—Accommodation, for Mt. Jewett, Bradford and intermediate stations.

Thousand mile tickets good for passage between all stations at two cents per mile.

R. G. MATHEWS, Gen. Supt., Rochester, N. Y.
EDWARD C. LAPEY, Gen. Pass. Ag't., Rochester, N. Y.

FOR ONCE the Father of His Country was to be properly honored in Wathena. The settlers had decided that it ought to be done, and the method of its carrying out was left to a committee consisting of the storekeeper, the teacher, and one of the leading cattlemen who, rumor said, had once owned a library.

"Of course it ain't proving nothing about our honesty that we do this sort of thing," remarked Borden, the ranche foreman, "but it's the right thing to do."

"Yes, Washington was a fine old gentleman," added the storekeeper, "an' we Virginians always will stand by him."

"Mighty nice thing to be honoring the leader of a revolution," broke in a gruff voice from the rear of the store. It was the Englishman who was overseeing the fencing of the Olympic Cattle company's new lands. He had been a farmer over in the Cimmarron country, and was always objecting to whatever was on foot.

"Hush up, you got too badly licked to talk," was the rejoinder from Borden; and Glade, the foreigner, subsided.

The celebration was to take place in the schoolhouse out on the edge of the tiny settlement. From its door could be seen the haze that covered the tops of the Spanish peaks off to the west and also the sunken lines of the Cimmarron. It was all the conception of the pretty school mistress, who thought to thus raise enough money to buy a flag for the building's roof. There were other inducements for the two men who helped in the preparations—Borden and Grade. The cattleman thought there was no one like Lizzie Dean—and the Englishman thought the same.

"You are to be Washington," said the director to Borden, and the part fitted him well.

"All right, I'll lick the Britishers out of their boots," he declared as he pranced around with a stick for a sword, and cast ugly looks at Glade.

"And you shall be Cornwallis," turning to Glade. This, too, seemed satisfactory.

Night after night they met at the schoolhouse preparing the rendition of the play. The half-dozen actors were determined that there should be no ground for criticism. Spring was early on the prairie, and the gray and brown grasses were dry as tinder. The close curling buffalo grass was, like that of the blue stem, crinkling in the breeze, and the cattle were nibbling it away to get at the tiny spears of green beneath.

One night the play was nearly over when Borden remarked, in tones that came to the ears of the entire company: "If I had my way, I'd order every one of these red coats off the soil of America."

"Maybe you can't do any better than did your first president at that," was the sneer that came from back in the flies (curtains strung on pieces of twine) somewhere.

Borden grew angry. "Well, I can try, the same as he did. He won in the end, I believe."

The Englishman came out in the middle of the room. "I would not advise thee to try it," he drawled. The words were not more than out of his mouth when there came a crash of scenery, and along with the flies and nearly everything portable came Borden from the stage which he left with a leap. He made straight for the throat of his adversary, but what met his grasp when he reached out was—Miss Dean's hand.

"There, there, let this stop right here. The man you represent would never have fought in the presence of a woman."

Borden, abashed, stood back, and then went to the stage. But it did not mean the end of the trouble—everybody knew that. The men had a fight after the evening's practice was over, but it settled nothing, except that they were both very much in love with Lizzie.

The school did not amount to much those days, for all the scholars were practicing for their parts in the coming drama. The work on the ranches suffered likewise, for there was the same interest among the older people. On the night before the festal day there was a final practicing at the schoolhouse, and again the two representatives of the opposing sides in the revolution had their warfare of words.

In his speech the American took pains to insert a few words reflecting on the Englishmen who came out to the west to run cattle ranches, and the Englishman said some cutting things that pointed at frontier manners.

"See here, gentlemen," said Lizzie, "this has gone far enough. I cannot have you quarreling all the time. You must settle your troubles somewhere else."

"All I want is to win you," whispered the Englishman behind the scenes a few minutes later. "Will you give me the answer?"

"No, this is a warfare that you must settle with Mr. Borden. I would like to see how this contest of the rival powers comes out."

"Well, it will be different to that of the days of 1776," was the sententious answer. But would it?

"I don't like to see that Englishman around you so much," whispered Borden a few minutes later.

"Why, he behaves himself," replied Miss Dean, with well-feigned astonishment.

"But it ain't patriotic, don't you see," was the retort. "You ought to stand up for your country, and — Washington!" This last proudly, for Borden was really elated at the character he was taking in the play.

"So I must make this a national affair?"

"No, just a personal affair, but be patriotic in it."

Thus the matter stood when Washington's birthday dawned—an armed truce between the opposing forces, each of which was intent on winning the prize and confident that it could be done.

Soft blew the southern breeze and the night was dark. From miles of plain came the breath of spring that was giving the first earnest of its glory. The settlers rode in from their claims in wagons; the ranchmen came on horseback, and the line of ponies that fringed the schoolhouse yard was formidable. The Englishman came in all the glory of his best clothes, while Borden made his appearance in the frontier dress that so well became him.

"No reserved seats; come right in," welcomed the storekeeper as he took the tickets at the door. The crowd obeyed and filled the front seats, the back seats, and overflowed the aisles.

"Now, ladies and gentlemen," announced the storekeeper, when all was ready, "we will present the great drama of the time of Washington, as is most appropriate on this occasion."

The curtain rolled up (again a sheet on a pole), and the simple incidents that had been chosen to give a representation of the life of the first president were one after another called forth. There was nothing but peace until the act where the meeting of the hero and Cornwallis occurred. Then as the two rivals came on the little stage there was a howl of delight from the men present, for each knew how matters stood.

Borden looked daggers at Glade, and as his turn came to speak all realized that he was putting strange sentiments into the mouth of Washington when he said: "You may be as good a man as the rest of us, but you are not so brave."

Cornwallis colored, and the storekeeper remarked to his wife: "Blest if I don't think Borden struck home that time."

But Glade responded, with due courtesy: "It remains to be proved as to that—" and then went on with his set speech.

The play was long and the audience was evidently weary when the final act came. The rivals were on the stage and there was a chance for some more repartee, which was likely to be given, when suddenly there was a sound from the outside of the house that caused the heart of every auditor to sink with an ill-defined fear. It was a whinny of terror from a score of horses' throats.

Quickly the people rushed from their seats and to the windows and doors. What they saw was something that is never without its message of alarm for the ranchman and the settler—the prairie was on fire.

In an instant almost the house was emptied. The women were crying and the men were trying to calm the frightened horses. One by one the wagons were hurrying off, the owners anxious to get home or at least out of the reach of the danger.

It was high time!

Like a sea of flame the onrushing blaze was sweeping across the dry sod, licking up the long grass of the ravines and making quick work of the crisp covering of the higher lands. The wind had risen and was bringing the attacking army onward with rapid pace. There was no chance for the schoolhouse to escape. In a scrambling, pushing mass the people left the place and their wagons and horses were dotting the flame-lighted plain. Two men found themselves side by side a quarter of a mile from the building, each on his broncho and each galloping toward the north.

As they mounted a little swell in the prairie the blaze lighted their faces. From each came an exclamation: "Borden!" "Glade!"

"I thought you were with her," demanded the former, angrily.

"I thought you were the one."

For an instant the two men glared at each other and then the test came. Borden looked straight in the face of the Englishman and then at the sea of flame sweeping up from the south and whose breath was hot in their faces.

"Well," he demanded, "which shall it be? This is the time to prove which is the true representative of bravery."

"Oh, it's not that sort of a question," pleaded the other.

"It is just that sort of a question. There is a chance for the one who rides into that blaze to come out alive—and only a chance. It will be at the schoolhouse in a moment, and the race there is no small thing in itself, even if the horses will take it."

"We'll go together," after a little thought.

"Very well." The horses' heads were turned and the rivals went toward the long line of leaping flames, each determined to make the other weary of his undertaking. On and on they rode the horses becoming wilder as each whiff of the wind brought them a stronger smell of smoke.

Finally the Englishman began to fall behind. His horse was not so unruly as Borden's, and there seemed no reason for his retrogression.

"Come on, Cornwallis," called the ranchman, and the cut was felt by the laggard.

Faster and faster rode the frontiersman into the thick of the smoke and was lost to the sight of his comrade.

With head bent low and not ills shielded in the folds of his cloak, he steered toward the schoolhouse whose black form rose out of the flames.

Finally the door was reached and with a shout he called to the teacher. Was she there? He remembered that she had gone to the rear of the building when the alarm was given. She might have thought there was no danger in staying in the schoolhouse.

He leaped from the horse. Into the building he ran and to the rear. What was that—a sobbing? Leaning over a pile of curtains in the corner he took from them a bundle of humanity that was very frightened and very thankful to see him.

"Is it you, Lizzie?" he questioned.

"Yes—and Jimmie."

"Who is that?"

"The widow's little lame boy. I thought he would like the show and brought him. He is too heavy to carry and we had to stay here. What can we do?"

For an answer the strong man lifted the woman in one arm and the boy in the other and rushed to the door. Throwing them to his saddle he bade them cling for their lives. The fire was already around the yard and was eating its way to the building. The intense heat had made the shingles smoke and in a few minutes the whole structure would be a pyramid of blaze.

It was no easy task to control a wild and excited horse in the midst of a fire and also see that two helpless charges did not fall from the back of the animal. But Borden with his superb mastery of horseflesh did it, and the gait that they took through the wall of flame was something marvelous. Had the riders been living a little nearer to civilization they would have called it "record breaker."

"Well, that was a scorcher," remarked Borden, when they had come to a safe place. "Hello, who is that?" as a solitary rider came out of the smoke and approached them.

"Bless me, if it ain't Cornwallis!"

"Woo!" exclaimed the Englishman, wiping his eyes. "I couldn't find the schoolhouse or I would have saved the little school ma'am."

"Was it hot?"

"Awfully so. I suppose it is too late now to do her any good."

"Oh, I don't know, Cornwallis. She is here all right," and the form of Lizzie came to the astonished eyes of the late arrival.

The Englishman looked sheepish for a minute and then hit his horse with his hand and started off.

"Say," called Borden, "that little rivalry is settled now." And then to Lizzie: "I knew that he was not hunting that schoolhouse very hard. You gave him the right character—that is, the side that got licked!"

And Lizzie Dean agreed with him. So thoroughly was the defeat felt that the vanquished suitor did not even deign to come to the wedding—the dedication event of the new schoolhouse that replaced the one destroyed by the fire. Lizzie wanted it that way and Borden was willing to have it so.

"I don't know much about it," he said, "but I take it for granted that Washington always pleased the ladies when he could."

CHARLES MOREAU HARGER

When Washington Was Young.

The stagecoach rolled along its way,
On tireless axle hung,
The speediest travel of the day
When Washington was young.

A wick in tallow wax impearled
Its feeble luster flung
To light the darkness of the world
When Washington was young.

But thirteen states and thirteen stars
Historic poets sung,
Who scanned the patriotic bars
When Washington was young.

That selfsame flag to-day is fraught
(O'er seventy millions swung)
With principles of honor taught
When Washington was young.

Grand history lessons are enrolled
Its stars and stripes among.
Hurrah, then, for the days of old,
When Washington was young!

—Mrs. M. L. Rayne, in Chicago Times-Herald.

ARE YOU TO LIVE IN ALASKA?

Some Requirements That Will Be Found Indispensable.

The universal article of diet in that country, depended upon and indispensable, is bread or biscuit. And to make the bread and biscuit, either in the camp or upon the trail, yeast cannot be used—it must be baking powder; and the powder manufactured by the processes of the Royal Baking Powder Company, miners and prospectors have learned, is the only one which will stand in that peculiar climate of cold and dampness and raise the bread and biscuit satisfactorily.

These facts are very important for every one proposing to go to Alaska and the Yukon country to know, for should he be persuaded by some outfitter to take one of the cheap brands of baking powder, it will cost just as much to transport it, and then when he opens it for use, after all his labor in packing it over the long and difficult route, he will find a solid caked mass or a lot of spoiled powder, with no strength and useless. Such a mistake might lead to the most serious results. Alaska is no place in which to experiment in food, or try to economize with your stomach. For use in such a climate, and under the trying and fatiguing conditions of life and labor in that country, everything must be the best and most useful, and above all it is imperative that all food supplies shall have perfect keeping qualities. It is absurd to convey over such difficult and expensive routes an article that will deteriorate in transit, or that will be found when required for use to have lost a great part of its value.

There is no better guide to follow in these matters than the advice of those who have gone through similar experience. Mr. McQuesten, who is called "the father of Alaska," after an experience of years upon the trail, in the camp, and in the use of every kind of supply, says: "We find in Alaska that the importance of a proper kind of baking powder cannot be overestimated. A miner with a can of bad baking powder is almost helpless in Alaska. We have tried all sorts, and have been obliged to settle down to use nothing but Royal. It is stronger, and carries further, but, above all things, it is the only powder that will endure the severe climatic changes of the Arctic region."

It is for the same reasons that the U. S. Government in its relief expeditions, and Peary, the famous Arctic traveler, have carried the Royal Baking Powder exclusively.

The Royal Baking Powder will not cake nor lose its strength either on board ship or in damp climates, and is the most hightly concentrated and efficient of leavening agents. Hence it is indispensable to every Alaskan outfit. It can be had of any of the trading companies in Alaska, but should the miner procure his supplies before leaving, he should resist every attempt of the outfitter to palm off upon him any of the other brands of baking powder, for they will spoil and prove the cause of great disappointment and trouble.

BIRDS EAT 400 SHEEP.

The Feast Took Place 100 Miles From Dawson and Cost $20,000.

Jack Collins, who started for Dawson City with a band of sheep last summer, has been heard from. He sold part of his flock for $20,000. The other and biggest half of the flock fed the birds of the arctic zone. This is how it happened:

He drove the sheep in over the Dalton trail. Some time before Dawson was reached cold weather came on, and Collins decided to kill his sheep. He killed and sold 500, and received nearly $20,000 for them.

Then he concluded to hold the remainder for a better market. He killed the remaining 400 in a sort of secluded place off the line of travel and suspended the carcasses on poles far enough above the ground to be out of the reach of bears, wolves or other wild animals. He left two young men to watch the mutton, and proceeded to look for a mining section. Having found one, he located a claim and proceeded to test it. After he had dug out a few thousand dollars' worth of gold he thought he would, as the French say, "return to his muttons."

His stay had been so prolonged that the young men had become weary of holding a wake over the sheep, and, imagining Dawson to be only a few miles away, had started for that city to enjoy some of the pleasures a metropolitan city can afford. It proved to be about 100 miles to Dawson, so their absence was more extended than they had inended, and when Collins reached the place where he had left the carcasses of 400 sheep he found only 400 bleaching skeletons.

The eagles, ravens, crows, kites, hawks and other birds of prey which inhabit that region had been feasting on mutton. "Where the carcass is, there will the eagles be gathered," is a proverb which applies to other birds of prey. Collins had left so many carcasses that invitations had been sent out and a general round-up of all the vultures and things in that region, from Behring sea to the Mackenzie river, had taken place. Whether the claim Collins secured will make good the loss of the mutton or not remains to be seen, but when he drives in his next band of sheep the birds of prey will not get so large a percentage of them.—Portland Oregonian.

A Town Rides in This Elevator.

Probably the only elevator in the world that is used to connect two parts of a town is the one in Heligoland, the little island just off the coast of and belonging to Germany. One portion of the town is on a cliff over 200 feet high. The other is at the base of the cliff on a flat stretch of land. There are no paths up the cliff, and all communications between the two portions of this unique little place must be held by means of the elevator—an elevator that lifts an entire community to and from the scene of its daily labors. —N Journal.

THE FARMING WORLD.

MANAGING ON SHARES.

The Equitable System Adopted by a Wisconsin Farmer.

Of late much has been printed on the above subject, but none seems to hit the mark or the plan that will always warrant success. Here in this very fertile district the farm manager gets one-half the proceeds of the farm for his salary. He owns one-half of all the live stock kept or raised on the farm. He has house and outbuildings, free of rent; he furnishes teams and all the tools, does all the work, and is required in a written contract to do all the work in season, and in a good workmanlike manner; he is allowed to keep a team on the undivided grass and hay, but must feed his own grain.

He can sell his crops at any time he sees fit, and must sell the proprietor's half at the pleasure of the owner of the farm, and gets one cent per bushel for hauling the grain not to exceed four miles; all other proceeds he must take to market free of charges.

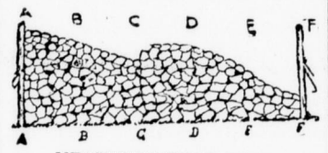
He must work the highway; he must repair all fences and make light repairs on the outbuildings, the owner furnishing all material. The proprietor must pay all cash taxes and one-half of the thrashing bill, and has one-half of all the proceeds of the farm of every nature, except the proceeds of one-fourth acre, which is assigned to the tenant for a garden. The owner must be advised as to the crops to be raised and the different fields in which they must be grown. The manuer must be drawn out every fall and put where it is most needed.

The man on my farm commenced the first of November last on his fourth year, and as yet there has not been dissatisfaction between us. The tenant gets his pay as he goes along, and is satisfied in all things; one-half of the products of the farm is his salary. Most of the farms in this vicinity are managed on the above terms, which are considered advantageous for the tenant, especially in a dry and unproductive season, for he has no rent-money to raise.—E. Reynolds, in Country Gentleman.

UNEVEN WOOD PILES.

How They Can Be Measured with Some Sort of Accuracy.

It is often desired to measure a tier of wood that is irregularly piled up. Select a portion of the tier that has the top gradually sloping. Measure the height at each end of the slope, add together and divide by two. This will give the average height of the portion taken. Multiply this height by its length, and then by the breadth and you have the cubic contents. Now



MEASURING WOOD PILES.

take another section and proceed as before. In the cut we measure the height at a and c. The half of these two heights will give the average height. Next take the section from c to d. This maintains an even height so the length, breadth and thickness can be multiplied together. In the slope from d to b, proceed as in the first slope. Add the cubic contents of the three sections together and divide by 128. This will give the number of cords. Tiers vary in their regularity but the principle here illustrated can be used with any of them.—Orange Judd Farmer.

SAVE THE FEATHERS.

A Source of Income Neglected by Many Poultry Keepers.

Poultry feathers should be kept for stuffing pillows, sofa cushions and other home conveniences, even where it is not deemed worth while to sell them. Geese and duck feathers, being much more valuable than others, should always be preserved with care. Downy feathers of hens and turkeys serve a very good purpose, and unless you wish to make dusters of tail and wing feathers, the soft, feathery portions of these may be stripped off the quill and added to the rest. Unless the flock is large, it will take some time to secure enough feathers to stuff even a cushion, and as they are gathered from time to time, they must be put into whole cotton bags, tied securely so that no moth millers can enter, and placed for a short time in a warm oven, to dry thoroughly. If hens are scalded before picking, the feathers can be dried in a tin pan, in a moderately warm stove oven. Remove all bits of skin, as they produce an unpleasant odor hard to get rid of. Feathers well cleaned answer very well for bolsters, chair and soft cushions.—Rural World.

Cow Peas on Clayey Soil.

An Ohio farmer says that he has continued proof of the value of cow peas as a preparation for potatoes in clayey loams. This year his peas were worth more as plant food for potatoes than was an average crop of wheat. He has 18 acres of peas growing to be turned under for next year's crop. They add plant food and mechanically improve the condition of the soil. His neighbors are following his lead, and all feel that they have made one more step forward.—Prairie Farmer.

Work of the Busy Hen.

It is estimated that this country contains 350,000,000 chickens, and that they lay nearly 14,000,000,000 eggs each year, worth $165,000,000. The value of the poultry meat each year is estimated at $125,000,000, the total annual poultry product being $290,000,000, which exceeds the value of swine, wool and sheep combined, being also greater than the production of oats, tobacco, potatoes, wheat or cotton.

A PERFECT HOME SECURED AT LITTLE COST.

Joan and Theodore Striovski, formerly residents of Michigan, but now living in Alameda, Western Canada, before taking up their home there visited the country as delegates. They reported to the Government of the Dominion of Canada the result of their observations, and from this report extracts have been taken, which are published below:

"We have visited a number of most desirable locations, and are highly pleased with the country as a whole, it being beyond our highest expectations. We find here a prosperous and well-contented lot of people. They have comfortable homes, and their vast fields of wheat and other crops in addition to their herds of choice cattle, indicate prosperity in the full sense of the word. In conversation with the farmers throughout our trip we learned that the majority of them came here with very limited means, and some with no more than enough to bring them here, and they are now well-to-do. They all claim that this is the only country for a poor man, or one with little means, to get a start and make a home for himself and family. As you are aware, we were a little shaky and undecided before leaving Detroit, but have determined since that we, with our friends, will make this country our future home. It is far from being the wilderness we had pictured it to be; it is, instead, a land having all the facilities required by modern civilization, such as railroads, markets, stores, churches, schools, etc., in fact, an ideal home for those having the future welfare of themselves and families at heart."

The Messrs. Striovski selected the Alameda district, but what they say of it appeals in a general way to most other districts in that vast country. They speak of the fuel, which is to be had in great quantities, of the water that can be had by digging from 10 to 20 feet, and of the good grazing land to be had almost everywhere. There is plenty of wood for building timber and for fuel, while coal is convenient, and sells at low prices at the mines. In driving through the country they passed many fine patches of wild raspberries, and say they can speak highly of their flavor, as they could not resist the temptation to stop and eat.

Having already transgressed on your valuable space, I shall defer further reference to Western Canada for another issue. An illustrated pamphlet recently issued by the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, Canada, giving a complete description of the country, will be forwarded free to all who write for it.

Yours,
WESTERN CANADA.

Likely.

Dr. Smiley—Ah, professor, is your little one a boy or a girl?

Prof. Dremey—Why—er—yes. We call it John. It must be a boy, I think.—Judge.

The Government's Domain.

The commissioner of the general land office has submitted his report to the Secretary of the Interior. Compared with last year, it shows a decrease of 3,298 homestead entries, aggregating 378,625 acres. Quite proportionate to this is the falling off in general health when no effort is made to reform irregularity of the bowels. This can easily be accomplished with the aid of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, also a remedy for malaria, dyspepsia, rheumatism and liver trouble.

It's difficult for a man to check his creditors unless he has a bank account.—Chicago Daily News.

Land and a Living

Are best and cheapest in the New South. Land $3 to $5 an acre. Easy terms. Good schools and churches. No blizzards. No cold waves. New illustrated paper, "Land and a Living," 3 months, for 10 cents, in stamps. W. C. RINEARSON, G. P. A., Queen & Crescent Route, Cincinnati.

Lots of men mistake a coarse, harsh voice for a good bass voice.—Washington Democrat.

Years of rheumatism have ended with Cure by St. Jacoba Oil. Cures promptly.

Eruptions On the Face

"I was troubled with eruptions on my face. I thought I would give Hood's Sarsaparilla a trial, and after taking a few bottles I was cured. I am now also free from rheumatism to which I have been subject for some time." C. E. BARRY, 726 Milwaukee Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25 cents.

DO YOU COUGH
DON'T DELAY
TAKE KEMP'S
BALSAM
THE BEST COUGH CURE

It Cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Price, 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

POTATOES $1.05 a Bbl.

Largest Seed POTATO growers in America. The "Rural New-Yorker" gives SALZER'S EARLIEST a yield of 464 bushels per acre. Prices dirt cheap. Our great SEED BOOK, 11 Farm Seed Samples, worth $10 to get a start, or 10c. and this notice. JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., LaCrosse, Wis. (X 2.)

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For the sound and permanent cure of Chronic Ulcers, Bone Ulcers and Old Sores of every kind and description, no matter how many years standing, or by what name known. And for the prevention and cure of Gangrene, Lock-Jaw and Blood Poisoning. It never fails. BY MAIL, 63 Cents. 32-PAGE BOOK FREE. J. P. ALLEN MEDICINE CO., ST. PAUL, MINN. For sale by Druggists.

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THE EXPLOITS OF BRIGADIER GERARD.

How the Brigadier Held the King.

BY A. CONAN DOYLE.

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CHAPTER III—CONTINUED.

But all the time I was taking the very keenest notice of everything which might possibly help me. I am not a man who would lie like a sick horse waiting for the farriar sergeant and the pole ax. First I would give a little tug at my ankle cords, and then another at those that were around my wrists, and all the time I was trying to loosen them I was peering round to see if I could find something which was in my favor. There was one thing which was very evident. A hussar is but half formed without a horse, and there was my other half quietly grazing within thirty yards of me. Then I observed yet another thing. The path by which we had come over the mountains was so steep that a horse could only be led across it slowly and with difficulty, but in the other direction the ground appeared to be more open, and to lead straight down into a gently sloping valley. Had I but my feet in yonder stirrups and my saber in my hand, a single bold dash might take me out of the power of these vermin of the rocks.

I was still thinking it over and straining with my wrists and my ankles when their chief came out from his grotto and after some talk with his lieutenant, who lay groaning near the fire, they both nodded their heads and looked across at me. He then said some few words to the band, who clapped their hands and laughed uproariously. Things looked ominous, and I was delighted to feel that my hands were so far free that I could easily slip them through the cords if I wished. But with my ankles I feared that I could do nothing, for when I strained it brought such pain into my lance wound that I had to gnaw my mustache to keep from crying out. I could only lie still, half free and half bound, and see what turn things were likely to take.

For a little I could not see what they were after. One of the rascals climbed up to the top of a well-grown fir

HE SAID A FEW WORDS TO THE BAND.

tree up on one side of the glade, and tied a rope around the top of the trunk. He then fastened another rope in the same fashion to a similar tree on the other side. The two loose ends were now dangling down, and I waited with some curiosity and just a little trepidation to see what they would do next. The whole band pulled upon one of the ropes until they had bent the strong young tree down into a semi-circle, and they then fastened it to a stump, so as to hold it so. When they had bent the other tree down in a similar fashion, the two summits were within a few feet of each other, though, as you understand, they would each spring back to their original position the instant that they were released. I already saw the diabolical plan which those miscreants had formed.

"I presume that you are a strong man, colonel," said the chief, coming toward me with his hateful smile.

"If you will have the kindness to loosen these cords," I answered, "I will show you how strong I am."

"We were all interested to see whether you were as strong as these two young saplings," said he. "It is our intention, you see, to tie one end of each rope round your ankles and then to let the trees go. If you are stronger than the trees, then, of course, no harm would be done. If on the other hand the trees are stronger than you—why, in that case, colonel, we may have a souvenir of you upon each side of our little glade." He laughed as he spoke, and at the sight of it the whole forty of them laughed also. Even now if I am in my darker humor, or if I have a touch of my old Lithuanian ague, I see in my sleep that ring of dark savage faces with their cruel eyes and the firelight flashing upon their strong white teeth.

CHAPTER IV.

It is astonishing—and I have heard many make the same remark—how acute one's senses become at such a crisis as this. I am convinced that at no moment is one living so vividly, so acutely, as at the instant when a violent and foreseen death overtakes one. I could smell the resinous fagots, I could see every twig upon the ground, I could hear every rustle of the branches, as I have never smelled, or seen, or heard, save at such times of danger. And so it was that, long before anyone else, before even the time when the chief had addressed me, I had heard a low, monotonous sound, far away, indeed, and yet coming nearer at every instant. At first it was but a murmur, a rumble, but by the time he had finished speaking, while the assassins were untying my ankles in order to lead me to the scene of my murder, I heard, as plainly as ever I heard anything in my life, the clinking of horseshoes, and the jingling of bridle chains, with the clank of sabers against stirrup irons. Is it likely that I, who had lived with the light cavalry since the first hair shaded my lip, would mistake the sound of troopers on the march? "Help, comrades, help!" I shrieked, and though they struck me across the mouth and tried to drag me up to the tree, I kept on yelling: "Help me, my brave boys! Help me, my children! They are murdering your colonel!" For the moment my wounds and my troubles had brought

"HELP, COMRADES, HELP!"

on a delirium, and I looked for nothing less than my five hundred hussars, kettle-drums and all, to appear at the opening of the glade.

But that which really appeared was very different to anything which I had conceived. Into the clear space there came galloping a fine young man upon a most beautiful roan horse. He was fresh faced and pleasant looking, with the most debonnaire bearing in the world and the most gallant way of carrying himself, a way which reminded me somewhat of my own. He wore a singular coat which had once been red all over, but which was now stained to the color of a withered oak leaf wherever the weather could reach it. His shoulder straps, however, were of golden lace, and he had a bright metal helmet upon his head with a coquettish white plume upon one side of its crest. He trotted his horse up the glade, while behind him there rode four caveliers in the same dress—all clean shaven, with round comely faces, looking to me more like monks than dragoons. At a short gruff order they halted with a rattle of arms, while their leader cantered forward, the fire beating upon his eager face and the beautiful head of his charger. I knew of course by the strange coats that they were English. It was the first sight that I had ever had of them, but from their stout bearing and their masterful way I could see at a glance that what I had always been told was true, and that they were excellent people to fight against.

"Well, well, well!" cried the young officer, in sufficiently bad French: "What devil's game are you up to here? Who was that who was yelling for help, and what are you trying to do to him?"

It was at that moment that I learned to bless those months which Obriant, the descendant of the Irish kings, had spent in teaching me the tongue of the English. My ankles had just been freed, so that I had only to slip my hands out of the cords, and with a single rush I had flown across, picked up my saber where it lay by the fire, and hurled myself onto the saddle of poor Vidal's horse. Yes, for all my wounded ankle, I never put foot to stirrup, but was in the seat in a single bound. I tore the halter from the

THERE WAS POOR VIDAL BEFORE THEM.

tree, and before those villains could so much as snap a pistol at me I was beside the English officer.

"I surrender to you, sir," I cried, though I dare say my English was not much better than his French. "If you will look at that tree to the left you will see what these villains do to the honorable gentlemen who fall into their hands."

The fire had flared up at the moment, and there was poor Vidal exposed before them, as horrible an object as one could see in a nightmare. "Godam!" cried the officer, and "Godam!" cried each of the four troopers, which is the same as with us when we cry "Mon Dieu!" Out rasped the five swords and the four men closed up. One who wore a sergeant's chevron laughed and clapped me on the shoulder. "Fight for your skin, froggy," said he.

Ah! it was so fine to have a horse between my thighs and a weapon in my grip. I waved it above my head and shouted in my exultation. The chief had come forward, with that odious smiling face of his.

"Your excellency will observe that this Frenchman is our prisoner," he said.

"You are a rascally robber," said the Englishman, shaking his sword at him. "It is a disgrace to us to have such allies. By the Lord, if the general were of my mind we would swing you up to the nearest tree."

"But my prisoner?" said the brigand, in his suave voice.

"He shall come with us to Lord Wellington's camp."

"Just a word in your ear before you take him."

He approached the young officer, and then, turning as quick as a flash, he fired his pistol in my face. The bullet scored its way through my hair and burst a hole on each side of my busby. Seeing that he had missed me, he raised the pistol and was about to hurl it at me, when the English sergeant, with a single backhanded cut, nearly severed his head from his body. His blood had not reached the ground, nor the last curse died on his lips, before the whole horde were upon us, but with a dozen bounds and as many slashes we were all safely out of the glade, and galloping down the winding track which led to valley.

It was not until we had left the ravine far behind us and were right out in the open fields that we ventured to halt and to see what injuries we had sustained. For me, weary and wounded as I was, my heart was beating proudly and my chest was nearly bursting my tunic to think that I, Etienne Gerard, had left this gang of murderers so much by which to remember me. My faith, they would think twice before they ventured again to lay hands upon one of the Third hussars. So carried away was I that I made a small oration to these brave Englishmen and told them who it was that they had helped to rescue. I would have spoken of glory also and of the sympathies of brave men, but the officer cut me short.

"That's all right," said he, "any injuries, sergeant?"

"Trooper Jones' horse hit with a pistol bullet on the fetlock."

"Trooper Jones to go with us. Sergeant Halliday with troopers Harvey and Smith to keep to the right until they touch the videttes of the German hussars."

So these three jingled away together, while the officer and I, followed at some distance by the trooper whose charger had been wounded, rode straight down in the direction of the English camp. Very soon we had opened our hearts, for we each liked the look of the other from the beginning. He was of the nobility, this brave lad, and he had been sent out scouting by Lord Wellington to see if there were any signs of our advancing through the mountains. It is one advantage of a

HE NEARLY SEVERED HIS HEAD FROM HIS SHOULDERS.

wandering life like mine, that you learn to pick up those bits of knowledge which distinguish the man of the world. I have, for example, hardly ever met a Frenchman who could repeat an English title correctly. If I had not traveled I should not be able to say with confidence that this young man's real name was Milor Hon. Sir Russell Bart, this last being an honorable distinction, so that it was as the Bart that I usually addressed him, just as in Spanish one might say "the Don."

As we rode beneath the moonlight in the lovely Spanish night we spoke our minds to each other, as if we were brothers. We were both of an age, you see, both of the light cavalry also (the Sixteenth light dragoons was his regiment) and both with the same hopes and ambitions. Never have I learned to know a man so quickly as I did the Bart. He gave me the name of a girl whom he had loved at a garden called Vauxhall and for my part I spoke to him of little Caralie of the opera. He took a lock of hair from his bosom, and I a garter. Then we nearly quarreled over hussar and dragoon, for he was absurdly proud of his regiment, and you should have seen him curl his lip and clap his hand to his hilt when I said that I hoped it might never be its misfortune to come in the way of the Third.

[TO BE CONCLUDED.]

Swedish Proverbs.

Mrs. Baker, in her "Pictures of Swedish Life," says that the Swedish language is rich in proverbs. Many of these are exactly the same as are found in English: "The burnt child dreads the fire," and "Better late than never," for instance. Others, while corresponding to proverbs in English, have a turn peculiar to themselves. The following are a few examples:

"When the cat is away, the rats dance on the table."

"One bird in the hand is better than ten on the roof."

"When the stomach is satisfied, the food is bitter."

"To read and not to know, is to plow and not to sow."

"That which is eaten from the pot never comes to the platter."

"A new broom sweeps well, but an old one is best for the corners."

THE opinions of men who think are always growing and changing, like living children.—Hamerton.

A TOOTH-BRUSH TALE.

An Old Story and One That Is Brand New.

Three society girls sat in the newly decorated boudoir of the blue-eyed girl. The brown-eyed girl remarked that she wished some one would remind her to buy a toothbrush the next time she went downtown. Then she laughingly asked:

"Girls, what would you call a toothbrush—one of the amenities of civilization?"

"I would call it a necessity," exclaimed the blue-eyed girl. "That reminds me, girls," she continued, "of a story my Uncle James used to tell. I always had my doubts about this story of Uncle James', but I will tell you what he said.

"He was going from Boston to New York one time on one of the new Sound steamers, and he shared his stateroom with a strange man. When morning came, Uncle James got up first, dressed, and went on deck. Presently he came back to pack his traveling bag. He remembered that he had left his toothbrush on the rack. On looking for it, he discovered his roommate using it vigorously. Supposing that a mistake had been made, he said:

"'I beg your pardon, sir, but that is my toothbrush.'

"'Indeed,' said the man, 'you must excuse me; I thought it belonged to the boat.'"

"Oh! oh! oh!" exclaimed the gray-eyed girl, waving her hands frantically, "that is the same story my Uncle Robert always told. It didn't happen to either one of them, of course."

"Of course not," assented the blue-eyed girl, laughing. "We have caught both our uncles in fibs now, haven't we?"

The brown-eyed girl looked at her friends in disgust.—St. Louis Republic.

SHE TOOK THE HINT.

And Then Proceeded to Display Her Immense Ingenuity.

At home stations the private soldiers' washing is usually done by the married soldiers' wives, who are expected to sew on missing buttons and do repairs, for which a small sum is deducted from the private's pay.

Pat McGinnis had a good deal of trouble with his laundress; Sunday after Sunday had his shirt come back with the neck button off, or else hanging by a thread. He had spoken to her on the subject and she had promised to see to it, but still the button was not on properly.

He got out of patience one Sunday when the missing button had made him late for parade, and exclaimed:

"Bother the woman! I'll see if I can't give her a hint this time, anyhow."

He then took the lid of a tin blacking box, about three inches in diameter, drilled two holes in it with a fork and sewed it on to the neck of the shirt that was next to be washed. When his washing came back he found that she had taken the hint; she had made a button hole to fit it.—Detroit Free Press.

Arctic Exploration.

Smith—Of late years arctic explorers seem to have entered upon a race to see who can reach the furthest point north.

Brown—Yes, and I guess the fellow who hugs the pole will win the race.—N. Y. Journal.

An Old War-Horse of Journalism Discovers the Virtue of a New Medicinal Variety.

There are only a few of them left.

Since Chas. A. Dana's death, Joseph Medill, the war-horse of the Chicago Tribune, is the chief surviving representative of the old school of virile, aggressive editorial giants.

To have mud thrown at them was part of the profession at all times, but to find health in mud is rather a modern innovation. That is what Joseph Medill has been doing of late.

Mr. Medill is an investigator and when the stories of the miraculous Magno-Mud at Indiana Mineral Springs began to spread over the country, the great editor became interested and eventually decided to try this mysterious substance on his own rheumatic limbs and weigh its value. He was accompanied by his private physician, a young Armenian scientist of high attainments. The great editor was mud-mummified daily for several weeks and gained visibly in weight, strength and vitality.

The final result of the experiment was an unqualified success. Mr. Medill went back to Chicago in September, and wrote an editorial about Magno-Mud with his own hand. Next, he sent his son-in-law for a little of the mud-treatment. In November he went down again, and since the new bath house is completed he expects to be a regular visitor four times a year.

This mud-treatment in which Mr. Medill found so much virtue, is peculiar, yet logical. After all, every form of life springs from the earth, which is the great destroyer and assimilator of dead and effete matter. At the Indiana Mineral Springs is a beautiful little natural amphitheatre, the slopes being grown with magnificent oaks. At the foot of the converging hills, a big Lithia spring gushes forth at the rate of 3,000 barrels a day and floods the soil, which consists of a rich, black porous loam, fed by the deciduous foliage of the oak trees. This peculiar soil saturated with mineral salts for ages, is as soluble as sugar, and being devoid of clay is not sticky in the least. It is not, therefore, in any sense related to the conventional mud of the road-way, of the Chicago street or to the variety which clings to your heels.

The mud is applied to the patient on a cot, the subject being entirely encased in the substance, steamed to a proper temperature. It then acts as a poultice, stimulates the skin, superficial blood vessels and nerves, opens the pores and lithiates the blood, dissolving all uric acid deposits. Nothing can be simpler or more rational.

Wise men make feasts that fools may eat and get the gout.—Chicago Daily News.

We notice that an optician is not afraid to take his own medicine. He always wears glasses.—Washington Democrat.

Richard—"Tom is not so bad a chap, after all. At least, there's nothing mean about him." Robert—"Oh, get out!" Richard—"I mean it. He told me he had a supreme contempt for the whole crowd. Now, isn't that generous, when he really ought to keep it for himself?"—Boston Transcript.

Facilitated Transit.—"What, a bridge across the Styx?" Charon, the former boatman, winked significantly. "Bicycle," he rejoined, with laconic brevity. "Good roads movement, you know."—Detroit Journal.

Quite Likely.—Brown—"What would you do if some one should leave you a hundred thousand dollars?" Jones—"I suppose I'd begin to realize how little a hundred thousand really is."—Truth.

"One great trouble wif folks," said Uncle Eben, "is dat dey's li'ble ter mistake de smallest speck on dah serenity foh de p'int whah patience ceases ter be a virtue."—Washington Star.

Definition.—Tommy—"Paw, what sort of a fighter is a 'cyclone fighter?'" Mr. Figg—"I don't know much about fighters, but I suppose he is one who goes blowing around."—Indianapolis Journal.

Browne—"Did you ever see a man who really wanted the earth?" Towne—"Oh, yes." Browne—"Who was he?" Towne—"A first-trip passenger on an ocean liner."—Brooklyn Life.

"Mrs. Strucket affects the antique in her house decorations—" "Yes, she told me the other day she was heart-broken because she couldn't get the shades of her ancestors for her parlor windows."—Truth.

"Did Miss Flavilla seem pleased when you asked her to go to the theater?" "Pleased! She wanted to keep the tickets for fear something might happen to me."—Chicago Record.

A boy gets to the sweater age just the same as he gets the measles or chicken pox.—Washington Democrat.

Chronic Rheumatism.

From the Industrial News, Jackson, Mich.

The subject of this sketch is fifty-six years of age, and actively engaged in farming. When seventeen years old he hurt his shoulder and a few years after commenced to have rheumatic pains in it. On taking a slight cold or the least strain, sometimes without any apparent cause whatever, the trouble would start and he would suffer the most excruciating pains.

He suffered for over thirty years, and the last decade has suffered so much that he was unable to do any work. To this the frequent occurrences of dizzy spells were added, making him almost a helpless invalid.

IN ALL SORTS OF WEATHER.

He tried the best physicians but without being benefited and has used several specific rheumatic cures, but was not helped. About one year and six months ago he read in this paper of a case somewhat similar to his which was cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and concluded to try this remedy.

After taking the first box he felt somewhat better, and after using three boxes, the pains entirely disappeared, the dizziness left him, and he has now for over a year been entirely free from all his former trouble and enjoys better health than he has had since his boyhood.

He is loud in his praise of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and will gladly corroborate the above statements. His post office address is Lorenzo Neeley, Horton, Jackson County, Michigan.

All the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves are contained, in a condensed form, in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. All druggists sell them.

She Must Excuse Him.

The young woman tried to be aristocratic and did not look at the money she gave to the conductor of the car; but he meekly gave her back the lozenge on which was stamped: "I'll never cease to love thee," and said he was an orphan with five little brothers to support, and must be excused.—Roxbury Gazette.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Knew His Business.

"My dear, why are you applauding that piece?" asked Mrs. Snaggs, in a tone of remonstrance. "Don't you see no one else is applauding? It is beyond the performer's ability and not worthy of applause."

"I know that," replied Mr. Snaggs, "but we must applaud pieces like that in order to get something worth listening to in the encore."—Pittsburgh Chronicle.

Give the Children a Drink

called Grain-O. It is a delicious, appetizing, nourishing food drink to take the place of coffee. Sold by all grocers and liked by all who have used it, because when properly prepared it tastes like the finest coffee but is free from all its injurious properties. Grain-O aids digestion and strengthens the nerves. It is not a stimulant but a health builder, and children, as well as adults, can drink it with great benefit. Costs about ¼ as much as coffee. 15 and 25c.

"Lemme un'stan'," said Mr. Erastus Pinkly. "Is er locksmif er man dat knows all 'bout how ter open all kin's er locks?"

"Co's he is," replied Miss Miami Jones.

"Well I dunno how 'tis, but I sho'ly seen it."

"What did yoh done see?"

"Er locksmif down in de mahket a buyin' 'is chickens."—Washington Star.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Made worse by cold. Neuralgia needs St. Jacobs Oil to cure. It cures.

The young onion is a very seductive vegetable, but it invariably gives a man away.—Chicago Daily News.

Fits stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free $2 trial bottle & treatise. Dr. Kline, 933 Arch st., Phila., Pa.

When a man turns over a new leaf he is never satisfied until he gets it blotted up worse than the old one.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has saved me many a doctor's bill.—S. F. Hardy, Hopkins Place, Baltimore, Md., Dec. 2, 1894.

Rome wasn't founded by Romeo; it was Juliet who was found dead by him.—Chicago Daily News.

Pleasant, Wholesome, Speedy, for coughs is Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

Chicago & North-Western R'y.

To Denver in Less Than 28 Hours.—Only One Night En Route.—"The Colorado Special."

Beginning Feb. 6th, a new train was placed in service between Chicago and Denver via the Chicago, Union Pacific & North-Western Line, which will make the fastest schedule ever maintained between Chicago and Colorado's Capital City.

This train will be known as "The Colorado Special" and will leave Chicago via the Chicago & North-Western R'y at 10:00 A. M. every day and reach Denver at 1:30 the following afternoon. Eastbound, this train will leave Denver daily at 3:30 P. M. and reach Chicago 8:45 the next evening. Connections will be made in the Union Depot at Denver to and from trains of all the Colorado lines.

Train will be vestibuled throughout, lighted with Pintsch gas, and will consist of Drawing Room Sleeping Cars, Free Reclining Chair Cars, Buffet, Smoking and Library Cars, coaches and Dining Cars serving all meals en route. A feature in connection with the service of this train, which will be appreciated by tourists, is that it will afford an opportunity for a daylight ride through the progressive and thickly settled portions of Illinois and Iowa, which has been impossible heretofore, as all trains for Denver have left Chicago in the evening.

Daily service to Denver via The Pacific Limited leaving Chicago 10:30 P. M. will be continued.

Mutual.

Bank Clerk (scrutinizing check)—Madam, we can't pay this unless you bring some one to identify you.

Old Lady (tartly)—I should like to know why?

"Because we don't know you."

"Now, don't be silly! I don't know you either."—Truth.

Pres. McKinley Vs. Free Silver.

A battle of giants is going to take place this summer on 30,000 farms in America, not in talk or votes, but in yields. Salzer's new potato marvels are named as above, and he offers a price for the biggest potato yield also $400 in gold for suitable name for his corn (17 inches long) and oat prodigies. Only seedsmen in America growing grasses, clovers and farm seeds and selling potatoes at $1.50 a barrel. The editor urges you to try Salzer's Northern-grown seeds, and to

SEND THIS NOTICE WITH 10 CTS. IN STAMPS to John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., for 11 new farm seed samples, worth $10.00, to get a start, and their big catalogue. K 2

She Was Rattled.

A young girl, an ardent admirer of Mme. Melba, at a reception given for the latter, was so completely overcome when it came her turn to have a word with the prima donna, that, blushing crimson and looking up with a sweet smile, she murmured: "You sing, I believe?"—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Did you make your Grain-O this way?

Here are the latest directions: Use one teaspoonful of Grain-O to two cups of cold water. Mix the Grain-O with half an egg and add the water. (Be sure to measure.) After the water gets to the boiling point let boil for fifteen to twenty minutes. Use cream and sugar to suit the taste. If you have not cream use hot milk.

A lady said: "The first time I drank Grain-O I did not like it, but after using it for ten days and forming the habit, nothing would induce me to go back to coffee." This is the experience of all. If you will follow directions, measure it every time and make it the same, and try it for ten days, you will not go back to coffee.

A Sweet One.

Sam Johnsing—Yas, sah, my gal's a high-bohn leddy foh shuah! She is de cream ob sassiety, she is!

Ben Tomkins—She is, heh? Sort ob a chocolate cream, I guess.—Puck.

Map Puzzle Educator.

Sent out by the Chicago Great Western Railway, is a dissected map of the United States printed on heavy cardboard and the puzzle consists in putting the pieces together so as to form the complete map. It will be found interesting and instructive to old and young. Send ten cents to Puzzle Dept., Chicago Great Western Ry., Quincy Building, Chicago, Ill.

If a noisy baby has a real pretty mother, a crowd will forgive it a good deal quicker.—Washington Democrat.

Coughing Leads to Consumption.

Kemp's Balsam will stop the cough at once. Go to your druggist to-day and get a sample bottle free. Large bottles, 50 cents and $1.00. Go at once; delays are dangerous.

Lots of very shiftless people get up early.—Washington Democrat.

Swift as an Arrow.

Hoxsie's C. C. C. permeates the delicate tissues of the lungs, and removes every trace of cold, cough or croup. 50 cents.

Nobody uses over about six adjectives.—Washington Democrat.

Lane's Family Medicine.

Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25 and 50c.

The coat may not make the man, but lawsuits make attorneys.—Chicago Daily News.

Bad feet from frost-bites are made sound By St. Jacobs Oil. It cures.

Lots of people mistake a loud noise for ability to sing.—Washington Democrat.

Any ache, from toothache to backache, St. Jacobs Oil will cure.

Everybody has some pet adjective.—Washington Democrat.

The pain of sciatica is cruel. The cure by St. Jacobs Oil is sure. It penetrates.

There is only one sudden death among women to every eight among men.

Slipped and fell; bad sprain. Never Mind. St. Jacobs Oil will cure it.

THE MAN WHO LIVED.

He should have been dead.

But he wasn't, because—

"There's nothing succeeds like success." There is no withstanding the living argument of the man who should be dead, who isn't dead, but who would be dead, but for a preserving medicine. That's about the way it seemed to strike Editor Lawrence, of the Ohio Farmer, Cleveland, Ohio. He was afflicted with one of those colds that have, thousands of times over, culminated in consumption, when not promptly cured. In this condition he met a friend, a consumptive, whom he had not expected to see alive. The consumptive friend recommended Dr. J. C. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for the editor's cold, on the ground that it had "helped him wonderfully." It helped the editor just as wonderfully, giving "almost instant relief." But read his letter:

"About two months ago, I was afflicted with a bad cold, and, meeting a friend, he advised the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral which, he claimed, had helped him wonderfully. As he was a consumptive, whom I had not expected to see alive for several years, I concluded there must be merit in this preparation. I accordingly bought a couple of bottles, one of which I keep on my desk all the time. This is certainly the best remedy for a cold I ever used. It gives almost instant relief, and the J. C. Ayer Co. are to be congratulated on possessing the formula for such a very valuable remedy."—W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor, The Ohio Farmer, Cleveland, Ohio.

Keep a bottle of Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral handy, on the desk, in the office, on the shelf or in the closet at home, and you will have at hand a remedy that is capable at any time of saving you suffering, money, and even life. There is no malady so prolific of evil results as a neglected cold. There is no medicine so promptly effective in curing a cold and absolutely eradicating its effects, as Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Every traveller should carry it. Every household should keep it. It cures every variety of cough, and all forms of lung and throat trouble. Asthma, bronchitis, croup, and whooping cough, are promptly cured by it, and it has in many cases overcome pulmonary diseases in aggravated forms, when all other remedies failed to help and physicians gave no hope of cure. Those who for convenience have wanted a smaller sized bottle of Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, can now obtain it of their dealer in half size bottles, at half price—50 cents. Send for Dr. Ayer's Curebook, and read more of the cures effected by this remedy. The book contains 100 pages, and is sent free, on request, by the J. C Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

Baby's Coming

means pain, danger and possible death for some wives. For others it means practically no discomfort at all. There is no reason why childbirth should be a period of pain and dread. Several months before a woman becomes a mother she should prepare herself for the critical ordeal. There is a preparation made which is intended for this purpose alone.

The name of this wonderful preparation is

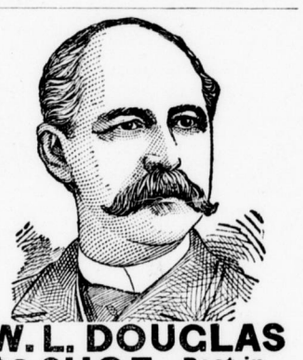
Mother's Friend.

It is a liniment to be applied externally. It relaxes the muscles and relieves the distension, gives elasticity to every organ concerned in childbirth, and takes away all danger and nearly all suffering. Best results follow if the remedy is used during the whole period of pregnancy. It is the only remedy of the kind in the world that is endorsed by physicians.

$1 per bottle at all drug stores, or sent by mail on receipt of price.

FREE BOOKS containing invaluable information for all women, will be sent to any address upon application to

The Bradfield Regulator Co., Atlanta, Ga.



W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE Best in the World.

For 14 years this shoe, by merit alone, has distanced all competitors. W. L. Douglas **$3.50, $4.00** and **$5.00** shoes are the productions of skilled workmen, from the best material possible at these prices. Also **$2.50** and **$2.00** shoes for men, **$2.50, $2.00** and **$1.75** for boys and youths.

W. L. Douglas shoes are indorsed by over 1,000,000 wearers as the best in style, fit and durability of any shoe ever offered at the prices.

They are made in all the latest shapes and styles, and of every variety of leather.

If dealer cannot supply you, write for catalogue to W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass. Sold by

BALCOM & LLOYD, Emporium, Pa.

35-13t

SEEDS FROM OUR GROUNDS TO YOURS SEEDS

WE no longer supply our seeds to dealers to sell again. At the same time, anyone who has bought our seeds of their local dealer during either 1896 or 1897 will be sent our **Manual of "Everything for the Garden" for 1898** FREE provided they apply by letter and give the name of the **local merchant from whom they bought.** To all others, this magnificent **Manual,** every copy of which costs us **30 cents** to place in your hands, will be sent free on receipt of **10 cents** (stamps) to cover postage. Nothing like this **Manual** has ever been seen here or abroad; it is a book of **200** pages, contains **500** engravings of seeds and plants, mostly new, and these are supplemented by **6** full size colored plates of the best novelties of the season, finally

OUR "SOUVENIR" SEED COLLECTION

will also be sent without charge to all applicants sending **10 cts.** for the **Manual** who will state where they saw this advertisement

Postal Card Applications Will Receive No Attention.

PETER HENDERSON & CO. 35 & 37 CORTLANDT ST. NEW YORK

HUMPHREYS'

WITCH HAZEL

OIL

CURES

Piles or Hemorrhoids.
Fissures & Fistulas.
Burns & Scalds.
Wounds & Bruises.
Cuts & Sores.
Boils & Tumors.
Eczema & Eruptions.
Salt Rheum & Tetters.
Chapped Hands.
Fever Blisters.
Sore Lips & Nostrils.
Corns & Bunions.
Stings & Bites of Insects.

Three Sizes, 25c, 50c. and $1.00.

Sold by druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price

HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., New York.

The Place to Buy Cheap

—IS AT—

J. F. PARSONS.

A One-Sided Love.

Our contemporary, the Canada Lumberman, brims over every issue with advice and suggestion as to how Canadian lumbermen are to get along without the United States. The fact of it is, that the Canadian lumbermen can't get along without the United States. More than that, Canada can't get along without the United States, and the sooner she recognizes that fact the better for Canada. The Canadians have a great country and the Canadians are good citizens, but Canada of itself is incomplete, as incomplete as the truck farmer of Cook county would be without Chicago. Canada has great, natural resources and her labor is very productive, but she must have a market, and there is no market half so profitable to Canada as the United States; but she will never have free access to those markets while she is a British province.

Canada is making a mistake, a mistake that will hinder her development as long as it is persisted in. She sends delegates to London to the jubilee festitivities and shouts herself hoarse over the glory of Johnny Bull. She makes treaties admitting British merchandise at a less rate of duty than other merchandise, and in return English carpenters refuse to hang Canadian doors and English merchants refuse to handle Canadian products of any kind except as they are cheaper than those of other countries. The sentiment is all on Canada's side.

And Canada can count upon it that the tariff wall which the United States has erected against her will be made higher and stronger. The United States isn't going to use her markets and her money to build up a powerful British possession to the north of her. If Canada wishes to enjoy the prosperity which is sloshing around in this country; if she wishes to see the tide of emigration, which is sapping her vitality by bringing thousands of her best citizens to the United States, turned; if she wishes to see men and money pouring across her borders without limit, she should come into the Union. Canada is a good country and the Canadians are good people, but their one-sided love is making them lean. The remedy for all their woes, the salve for all their wounds, is in their own hands. If they do not choose to apply it, let them tighten their belts another hole and hurrah for Johnny Bull.—Chicago Hardwood Record.

Newspaper Laws.

The following are the laws laid down by the United States Government for the protection of newspapers:

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

If subscribers order the discontinuance of their periodicals, the publishers may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

If subscribers move to other places without informing publishers, and papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

The courts have decided that refusing to take periodicals from the office before removing, and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facia evidence of intentional fraud.

If subscribers pay in advance they are bound to give notice to the publisher at the end of that time, if they do not wish to continue taking the paper; otherwise the publisher is authorized to send it on, and the subscriber will be responsible until an express notice, with payment of all arrears, is sent to the publisher.

Publishers of newspapers can, under the law, arrest a man for fraud who takes a paper and refuses to pay for it. Under the law it is a dangerous trick for a man to allow his subscription account to run on for six months to a year and a half unpaid. and then tell the postmaster to mark "refused" or to send the editor a notice to discontinue the paper.

Is your liver tired? does it fail to do its duty? If so, don't neglect its call for help. A few doses of Herbine may save you a spell of sickness. Herbine is the only perfect liver medicine. It cures Chills and Fever. 75c. At L. Taggarts.

No man has the courage to tell a woman the things that her mirror does.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents a box. For sale by L. Taggart. v31-n40-1y

California lemons are driving the Italian product out of the market.

Household Gods.

The ancient Greeks believed that the Penates were the gods who attended to the welfare and prosperity of the family. They were worshiped as household gods in every home. The household god of to day is Dr. King's New Discovery. For consumption, coughs, colds and for all affections of Throat, Chest and Lungs it is invaluable. It has been tried for a quarter of a century and is guaranteed to cure, or money refunded. No household should be without this good angel. It is pleassant to take and a safe and sure remedy for old and young. Free trial bottles at L. Taggart's. Regular size 50c. and $1.00.

Everyone who has diphtheria, croup, quinsy, catarrh or sore throat, can positively and speedily be cured by Thompson's Diphtheria 28-1y

Divorced couples live apart, but we never thought that apartment houses were built for their accomodation.

Mr. Ward L. Smith, of Fredericks-town, Mo., was troubled with chronic diarrhoea for over thirty years. He had become fully satisfied that it was only a question of a short time until he would have to give up. He had been treated by some of the best physicians in Europe and America but got no permanent relief. One day he picked up a newspaper and chanced to read an advertisement of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. He got a bottle of it, the first dose helped him and its continued use cured him. For sale by L. Taggart. feb.

A man must, indeed, be madly in love who thinks his sweetheart pretty when she is chewing gum.

A few months ago, Mr. Byron Every, of Woodstock, Mich, was badly afflicted with rheumatism. His right leg was swollen the full length, causing great suffering. He was advised to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm. The first bottle of it helped him considerably and the second bottle effected a cure. The 25 and 50 cent sizes are for sale by L. Taggart. feb.

"They say the world goes round," said the man who wants the earth, "but it never comes my way."

What pleasure is there in life with a headache, constipation and biliousness? Thousands experience them who could become perfectly healthy by using DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the famous little pills R. C. Dodson. 45-1y

How lavishly we buy at market if it happens to be at a time when we are good and hungry.

A thrill of terror is experienced when a brassy cough of croup sounds through the house at night But the terror soon changes to relief after One Minute Cough Cure has been administered. Safe and harmless for children R. C. Dodson. 45-1y

When some one offers you a penny for your thoughts, it's no wonder if you feel cheap.

We are anxious to do a little good in this world and can think of no pleasanter or better way to do it than by recommending One Minute Cough Cure as a preventative of pneumonia, consumption and other serious lung troubles that follow neglected colds. R. C. Dodson. 45-1y

It is so easy to wound a tender heart and so hard to blot out the memory of the hurt.

There are three little things which do more work than any other three little things created—they are the ant, the bee and DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the last being the famous little pills for stomach and liver troubles. R. C. Dodson. 45-1y

Love is like a naughty child, generally found in a place where it should not be.

Don't annoy others by your coughing, and risk your life by neglecting a cold One minute Cough Cure cures coughs, colds, croup, grippe and lung troubles. R. C. Dodson. 45-1y

It is a cynic who states that a woman loves once—that is, the same man.

After years of untold suffering from piles, B. W. Pursell of Knitnersville, Pa., was cured by using a single box of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. Skin diseases, such as eczema, rash, pimples and obstinate sores are readily cured by this famous remedy. R. C. Dodson. 45-1y

We can often cry when we are happy, but be absolutely tearless in a great grief.

Right in It.

That's where Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin is. The greatest remedy for the stomach that was ever put together. Absolutely vegetable with the exception of the Pepsin. Are you constipated? Then try Syrup Pepsin. Have you indigestion or sick headache? Then use Syrup Pepsin. Spend 10c for a trial bottle and you will be convinced Large sizes 50 and $1.00. A true family remedy. For sale by L. Taggart. feb.

Some people cannot lose their heads, because their nose always turn up.

Hello!

Did you say that you were not feeling well and that your stomach was out of order? Well then, try a bottle of Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin and you are sure of relief. Constipation and indigestion cured. Sick headache cured. Greatest boon to mankind and is being appreciated by thousands. 10c will get you a trial size bottle. Larger sizes 50c and $1.00. Sold by L. Taggart. feb.

It is always the one we care for the most who says the meanest things to us.

Easy to Get.

Warren's Corn Cure is easy to use and never fails. Sold by all druggists at 15 cents a bottle. 1-32-14-1y

Individuality rather than beauty is the strong drawing card for a woman.

A Horrible Railroad Accident

Is a daily chronicle in our papers; also the death of some dear friend, who had died with consumption, whereas, if he or she had taken Otto's Cure for Throat and Lung diseases in time, life would have been rendered long and perhaps saved. Heed the warning! If you have a cough or any affection of the throat and lungs call at R. C. Dodson, Emporium; Thos A. Green, Johnsonburg; C. C. Craven, Sterling Run, sole agents and get a trial bottle free. Large sizes 50c. and 25c. 32-12-1y-2

It doesn't make much difference how long we live, it's all in a lifetime.

I have given Chamberlain's Cough Remedy a fair test and consider it one of the best remedies for croup that I have ever found. One dose has always been sufficient, although I use it freely. Any cold my children contract yields very readily to this medicine. I can conscientiously recommend it for croup and colds in children.—GEO. E. WOLFF, Clerk of the Circuit Court, Fernandina, Fla. Sold by L. Taggart.

In discussing the gubernatorial situation the Philadelphia Times of Wednesday says: "It was stated that the Wanamaker men will work in harmony with the C. W. Stone anti-Quay campaign in the northwest, and that the friends of both candidates will combine to ensure the election of delegates hostile to Quay, in as many northwest counties as possible." It might as well be understood now and to the end of the campaign, that Hon. C. W. Stone is a candidate for Governor as a Republican and not with the intention of "kicking over the traces" if he is unsuccessful in his aspirations. That there will be a combination in this section of the State "to ensure the election of delegates hostile to Quay," is news to Mr. Stone's supporters and there is not the slightest probability of any movement of that character materializing.

Judge Olmsted has decided that the "act for the destruction of wild cats, foxes and mink in the Commonwealth and providing for the payment of bounties on the same, officers fees, and fixing a penalty for violation of the same." is unconstitutional and void for the reason that the title above quoted does not indicate that the bounties are to be paid by the county or any other person or corporation.

An exchange truthfully remarks: "The man who gives his boy a copper cent to get him to go to bed without his supper, and then steals the cent while the boy sleeps, isn't any more of a thief and scoundrel than the party who takes a newspaper for three or four years without paying for it and then puts it back in the office marked "refused."

A young woman employed as a domestic at Jersey Shore took a hot flat iron to bed with her. Two hours later she jumped out of bed in a hurry. The mattress of her bed was in flames and had to be thrown out of doors to save the house from burning up.

A Mississippi paper says: Some fiend incarnate with the roaring furnaces of hell staring him in the face, entered Jones' house Sunday night and stole the Sunday-school collection.

A man seldom realizes or acknowledges that he is getting old until some young fellow comes spooning around after his daughter.

In choosing between two evils, choose the greater for you will get the blame anyhow.

Walter Goodwin will be hanged at Wellsboro on March 31st, for the murder of his wife.

Ballard's Horehound Syrup is not a mixture of stomach destroying drugs, but is a scientifically prepared remedy that cures coughs and colds, and all throat and lung troubles. Its action is quick, prompt, and positive. 25 and 50 cents at L. Taggart's.

Official statistics show that the balance of trade between Canada and the United States for 1897 was about $17,000,000 in favor of this country.

Something to Know.

It may be worth something to know that the best medicine for restoring the tired out nervous system to a healthy vigor is Electric Bitters. This medicine is purely vegetable, acts by giving tone to the nerve centres in the stomach, gently stimulates the Liver and Kidneys, and aids these organs in throwing off impurities of the blood, Electric Bitters improves the appetite, aids digestion, and is pronounced, by those who have tried it as the very best blood purifier and nerve tonic. Sold for 50 cents or $1.00 per bottle at L. Taggart's.

Ballard's Snow Liniment will cure Lame Back, Sore Throat, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Old Sores. Ladies, it will cure your back-ache. At L. Taggart's.

Opera House for Sale.

The undersigned offers for sale at reasonable terms, the Emporium Opera House, a good solid square timber, substantially built building, size 50x130, seating capacity of 1000; good stage fully equipped for traveling companies. Apply to

J. W. CLARKE, Manager.
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HOW TO FIND OUT.

Fill a bottle or common water glass with urin and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates a diseased condition of the kidneys When urin stains linen it is positive evidence of kidney trouble. Too frequent desire to urinate or pain in the back, is also a convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

What to Do.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root the great kidney remedy fulfills every wish in relieving pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passages. It corrects inability to hold urin and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to get up many times during the night to urinate. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists price fifty cents and one dollar. For a sample bottle and pamphlet, both sent free by mail, mention CAMERON COUNTY PRESS and send your full name post-office address to Dr Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The proprietors of this paper guarantee he. genuineness of this offer. 31-49-1y

Buckwheat cakes are having their turn.

Ten in One.

Laxa Tea contains ten separat and distinct herbs, each beneficial in itself Try it and be convinced of its merits Guaranteed and sold by all druggists. 10 and 25 cents per package. 1-32-15ly

The Trouble Over.

A prominent man in town said the other day: "My wife has been wearing out her life from the effects of dyspepsia, liver complaint and indigestion. Her case baffled the skill of our best physicians. After using three packages of Beacon's Celery King for the Nerves she is almost entirely well." Keep your blood in a healthy condition by the use of this great vegetable compound. Call at R. C. Dodson, Emporium; Thos. A. Green, Johnsonburg; C. C. Craven, Sterling Run, sole agents and get a trial package free. Large sizes 50c. and 25c. 32-12-1y-2

Whooping cough is the most distressing malady; but its duration can be cut short by the use of One Minute Cough Cure, which is also the best known remedy for croup and all lung and bronchial troubles. R. C. Dodson. 45-1y

Among the breakers—good resolutions.

It is Disgraceful

To allow your feet to become disfigured, when Warren's Corn Cure never fails Sold and guaranteed by all druggists at 15 cents a bottle. 1-32-14-1y

Children and adults tortured by burns, scalds, injuries, eczema or skin diseases may secure instant relief by uring DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. It is the great pile remedy. R. C. Dodson. 45-1y

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To the Ladies of Cameron County:

We have just received our New Spring Goods. It will give me pleasure to show you these goods, as both they and the prices are right.

Lace Curtains, Scrim,
Window Laces, White Goods,
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We ask you to try the Black Cat Brand Hosiery which is unequalled in quality and durability. Only to be found here.

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